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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U.S.A.

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917

No. 52

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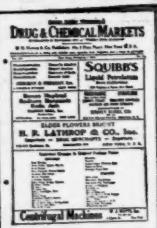
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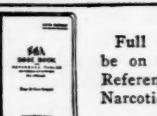
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**D.O.HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No.3 Park Place, NEW YORK**

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### THREE YEARS OLD

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS starts on its fourth year with the most complete list of current prices in drugs and chemicals obtainable anywhere, and with a list of intermediates, crudes and colors, which an agent of the Tariff Commission declared after a full investigation, was the best that he was able to find in any publication. These prices are obtained from first hands in the case of original package goods, and wholesale houses of the highest standing place their jobbing quotations at the service of this paper.

The detail work of verifying prices requires the services of five men and quotations are revised every week throughout the entire list. When some products are found to be scarce or the conditions such as to warrant special attention the reporters investigate the causes of fluctuations in price and the buyer finds in the next issue the facts upon which to base his calculations as to the future of the market. These market conditions are considered the most valuable asset for the trade. With full knowledge of the situation the buyer and seller are able to act intelligently and many letters are received from dealers from week to week expressing appreciation of the information which they have obtained from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

In its editorial policy the paper pursues a course which is believed to be for the best interests of the trade. Sharp reminders of action necessary to protect business from hostile legislation have been a feature since the paper was established, Sept. 16, 1914. When the trade has suffered from irresponsible dealers who failed to live up to the high principles in vogue in the old-established houses, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has been the first to make the exposure and demand the prosecution of the swindlers. It has urged organization in the dyestuffs industry in order to protect manufacturers and dealers and give strength which comes only from united action, and it will continue the work until a national association is formed.

The best thought of the trade is found in special articles published from time to time and in the reviews of the year which appear in the January issues. The paper is represented in London by a wholesale druggist who is himself the buyer for his firm and knows the market conditions from day to day. In Washington a correspondent is constantly on duty giving attention to legislation which would affect drug, chemical and dyestuff interests. The cooperation of advertisers and subscribers and the trade is asked to make DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS better the coming year. Special attention will be given all suggestions received and any requests for information will be promptly answered.

### CRIMINAL INDIFFERENCE

When the Revenue officers raided the physicians who were selling morphine and other narcotics to drug victims they found bills from certain wholesale houses for heroin and diacetyl-morphine. In some cases the orders had been filled repeatedly and at frequent intervals. To use the

amount of narcotics bought, even in one month, under normal conditions would mean gross mal-practice, but the purchasers were selling it, dealing in it, in violation of the Federal law. The drug houses that sold it must be credited with indifference bordering upon criminal carelessness if the managers did not realize that the physicians could not use the amount in regular practice.

These druggists are not in sympathy with the narcotic laws. They sell in defiance of the Harrison act and of the state law. They employ attorneys who advise them that they are within their rights. The only way they can be reached is to blacklist them in the trade. Manufacturers of narcotics can aid in reducing their supplies by refusing to sell to them. Large wholesale firms, who respect the law and are co-operating with the Government and the State in the effort to curtail the illicit traffic can limit the amount apportioned to them, as they now limit the orders of customers for scarce drugs. Will they do it?

#### LOOPOHLE FOR GERMAN DYES

The official announcement concerning the entry of the du Pont Company into the coal tar dye industry, which was sent out from Wilmington, Del., under date of August 7, closed with the following reference to German competition:

"Now it is evident the company sees its way clear to a solution of the commercial problems and feels warranted in investing the millions which will be needed to put the industry on an impregnable basis to meet the expected foreign assaults when German munitions plants return to their dye making."

There is an intimation in this statement that an invasion is at least a possibility and the majority of dyestuff manufacturers believe it is a probability. The Federal Tariff commission is already investigating conditions in the dye industry with special reference to the effect of the present duties on expansion. There is a slight discrimination in the tariff of 1916 against indigo, indigotines, alizarines and anthracenes. It is significant that only one firm is making synthetic indigo, although the du Pont Company will probably undertake its manufacture, later. Alizarine is so scarce that a dealer would have difficulty in placing an order. Would not better protection of these dyes encourage more manufacturers to put them on their lists? If investigation shows that the low tariff is the reason for shunning these products the administration will be responsible for leaving a loophole through which Germany will be able to invade the country again.

#### BILL TO PROMOTE EXPORT TRADE

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has reported favorably with amendments the House bill for the promotion of export trade. The aim of the bill is to allow the formation of associations by American manufacturers to permit those interested in export trade to successfully meet foreign competition, but at the same time without injuring domestic commerce by restraining or hindering in any way a domestic competitor engaged in the export business.

The amendments to the bill are important to the American consumer in as much as they emphasize the fact that associations or combinations may be permitted under the new law to engage in export trade only, and that said combination may not enter into any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States. The Federal Trade Commission has the power, by a liberal interpretation of the act creating it, to enforce these provisions.

#### SPECULATING IN CAUSTIC SODA

##### Second Hands Buy Up Production Before Manufacturers Awake to Shortage—Supplies Ample But Middlemen Holding Out for Higher Prices.

Perhaps never in the history of the American heavy chemical industry has there been the remarkable condition that is now prevailing in soda ash and caustic soda. The situation has been brought about primarily because of the recent demand for these products in new business—the manufacture of explosives. Paper manufacturers and textile producers have also been heavy buyers for several months. At the present time every effort is being made by American producers to increase the capacity of their plants in order that the consumer demand may be properly taken care of, but progress is slow and from present indications it would appear that it will be some time before the production will be sufficient. Many producers say they are sold up for the balance of the year on soda ash and caustic.

There is already much activity on the part of manufacturers to find ways to increase the output. The export demand has been heavy. Dealers, while anxious to dispose of stocks at the best price obtainable, realize that they must stand the chance of almost prohibitive insurance rates, if they ship abroad, but despite this fact large quantities have been exported to South American and European countries.

In running down the cause and effect of the present condition it is learned that in many cases speculation has been the prime factor in the sudden advances. Manufacturers had not looked quite far enough ahead, and second hands now control a large quantity of soda ash and caustic soda. This has made certain holders bullish and consumers are obliged to pay high prices. The middlemen hold sufficient stocks to relieve the present tight situation, but prices will probably continue to advance unless the middleman finds it advisable to sell.

There have been a number of elements within the year that would naturally cause an upheaval in these two products, but few expected that prices would climb to the present level within such a short period; nor was it expected that such large supplies would get into the hands of non-producers who are now keeping the market tight.

#### "ERA COURSE" PHARMACIST ENLISTS

Emil J. Hanggi of Little Rock, Ark., a registered pharmacist in that state, is at present attached to Company B, Casual Detachment, Medical Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y. Mr. Hanggi spent nine years in the employ of Durst's Pharmacy of Little Rock. He will undoubtedly be assigned to pharmaceutical work in connection with the field branch of the Medical Corps. Mr. Hanggi is an "Era Course" graduate.

#### PROFITS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, engaged in the manufacture of chemicals for use as fertilizer, has issued the regular annual financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1917. The net profits of \$5,546,355 show an increase of \$100,828 over the previous year. After the payment of dividends on the \$1,655,067 preferred stock, there is a balance of \$3,891,288 available for the \$18,430,900 common stock which is \$99,258 larger than the same fund for last year. The earnings on the common stock for the year ending June 30, 1917 amount to \$21.11 a share as compared with \$20.50 a year ago.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company, President Peter B. Bradley, said:

"With a rigid embargo placed on potash salts by the German Government early in the war, prices for potash rose over 100 per cent, nitrate of soda and sulphuric acid appreciated from 100 per cent to 300 per cent, while fuel, labor, machinery, and other supplies rose to new levels. As a result, the whole industry became disorganized, necessitating a radical readjustment of prices to the higher costs of production, as well as many changes in the composition of mixed fertilizers, especially as to their content of potash, a normal supply of which was absolutely unobtainable at any price. Not only was the market for raw materials abnormal but it was extremely unstable as well, making it

difficult and even hazardous to name prices on manufactured products for future delivery.

"The past fiscal year has brought no relief to these exceptional conditions, but the enormous demand for food crops and cotton, brought about by the exigencies of war, has greatly stimulated the demand for fertilizers, so that there was no difficulty in selling all the manufactured fertilizers which were available last Spring, though a still further rise in prices of raw materials, freights, insurance, etc., found the company's selling prices toward the end of the season out of line with the cost of production."

### PHARMACISTS WILL AID WAR PLANS

#### Conservation of Biological Products and Prevention of Waste Discussed at Indianapolis Convention—Higher Education in Drug Trade Urged.

The American Pharmaceutical Association held its 65th annual convention last week at Indianapolis, Ind. Preceding the opening session the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy discussed the need for higher education in the drug business. It was the sense of both national organizations that the educational standards of the profession must be raised if it is to keep abreast of the times and other professions which are related to the drug business.

Business sessions of the American Pharmaceutical Association began on Tuesday and lasted throughout the week, interspersed with entertainments. Methods by which the druggists of the United States may assist in the general program of conservation which is being emphasized by the Government as a means to winning the war with Germany were outlined in a paper entitled "Conserving Life by Elimination of Waste," read by Robert P. Fischelis, of Philadelphia, before the section of commercial interests. Mr. Fischelis said in part:

"One of the ways in which waste can be stopped by the druggists is to eliminate the deterioration of biological products that results from overstocking. The saving of this waste by each individual pharmacist will mean much to the general supply of the nation. Doing your bit during this time of national crisis means much more than flying the American flag over the drug store."

The reports of both the committee on army and navy and the committee on national defense cited the efforts that have been made by officers of the Pharmaceutical Association to bring about greater recognition of the pharmacist in Government service.

The committee on the president's address reported favorably on the recommendations made by Frederick J. Wulling, in his annual address to the convention. The report included approval of a plan outlined by Dr. Wulling for the federation or union of all of the pharmaceutical and drug organizations in the country. The plan of working out the details for the establishment of such a federation will be placed in the hands of a special committee, to report at the next annual meeting.

The following officers who were elected by the ballots of the members in December last were installed at the last general session of the association: President, Charles Holzhauser, Newark, N. J.; 1st vice-president, Alfred R. L. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; 2nd vice-president, Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, Mich.; 3rd vice-president, Theodore J. Bradley, Boston, Mass.; general secretary, William B. Day, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; reporter on the progress of pharmacy, Harry V. Arny, New York, N. Y.; chairman of the council, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-chairman, Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; secretary of the council, Joseph W. England, Philadelphia; Editor of the *Journal E. G. Eberle*, Philadelphia.

W. L. DeWoody, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was selected by the council as honorary president of the association.

At the final meeting of the House of Delegates, S. C. Henry, of Philadelphia, was elected president of that section, the other officers chosen being: 1st vice-president, Otto F. Claus, St. Louis, Mo.; 2nd vice-president, S. L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Jeannot Hostmann, Hoboken, N. J.

Chicago was selected as the place of meeting in 1918.

### PRICES OF WAX SINCE THE WAR

#### Advances of 15 Per Cent to 60 Per Cent in Most Varieties—Paraffin, Beeswax, Stearic Acid and Candelilla Wax in Demand—Carnauba Lower.

A general review of the wax market for the past eight months shows that prices in this field have advanced materially, ranging from 15% increase in the price of beeswax over the price of January 1, 1917, to a 60% increase for stearic acid. Paraffin, beeswax, stearic acid and candelilla wax lead in the present demand.

A comparison of prices at various times during the past three years shows the extent of the advances which have taken place in the wax market. Beeswax which could be bought before the war for 28c a pound is now 45c, 70% higher than the price of August, 1914. Stearic acid, triple pressed, was priced at 9c @ 12c in August, 1914; in January, 1917 16c @ 20c, and at present is 26c @ 26½c, an advance of 60% in the last eight months and 150% during the past three years. Grades of paraffin which brought 4c before the war are now selling for 12c, a 200% increase. The price of paraffin has gone up 25% since January, 1st of this year.

Of the entire wax schedule, carnauba wax alone has fallen off in price an appreciable amount since the opening of hostilities in 1914, the "flora" grade going from 67½c @ 70c in August, 1914, to 38c @ 40c in January, 1917, a decline of about 40%. This loss has been somewhat offset however, by a recovery during the past few months to the present price of 52c.

Shipments of Montan wax ceased after the entrance of Italy into the European war. This article is manufactured in Austria and, until hostilities broke out, was shipped through Italy to this country. A substitute, made according to a private formula, is being offered in the New York market at 28c per pound.

Although the demand for candelilla wax is exceptionally heavy, it is practically out of the market at the present time owing to conditions at the source. All Mexican factories have been shut down for some time and it is reported that only one American plant is in operation owing to the condition of labor and raw material in the Southwest. The quality of the product which has been manufactured up to the present time lacks uniformity, varying according to the factory, the time of year when made, and the individual care taken with any particular batch. There are no standards to go by and most of the time the product is of an extremely poor quality. The Government is at present investigating with the intention of systematizing this industry. The wax is quoted nominally at 30c @ 32c per pound.

The future seems to hold no prospect of lower prices in the wax list, and, if bidding for goods to export continues at the present rate, there is no prediction as to just how high prices will go. Comparative prices for August, 1914, January, 1917, and the present follow:

Product	August, 1914	January, 1917	Present
Bayberry	.30	.21	.30
Bees, Yellow, crude	.28	.38	.44
Yellow, refined	.30	.40	.52
White	.45	.50	.66
*Candelilla	None	.23	.31
Carnauba, flora	.68	.39	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	.12	None	*.15
White	.15	None	*.24
Japan	.17	.17	.16
Montan, crude	.22	None	None
Substitute	None		.28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	.35	.57	.69
Green	.35	.85	.89
Yellow, refined	.35	None	*.78
paraffin, m.p. 130°	.04	.09½	12½
Stearic Acid, T.P.	.10%	.18	.26

The above prices are averaged from many quotations given at the time noted at the head of each column. In many cases various prices diverged greatly according to the person quoting and for this reason may not agree in every case with individual records.

\*Nominal.

## CONFERENCE ON WAR REVENUE BILL

**Secretary Holliday Believes It Will Last Ten Days or Two Weeks—Efforts to Reduce the Tax on Alcohol Used for Medicinal Purposes.**

In a bulletin on the War Revenue bill, F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association says:

It is believed the consideration of the bill in conference will occupy ten days or two weeks; hence it is probable the new revenue law will take effect about September 15.

Preliminary test votes in the Committee of the Whole in the Senate indicate that all the provisions of the bill of interest to the drug and allied trades as finally reported by the Finance Committee will be adopted. The rate of tax on proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., will be 2 per cent. of the manufacturer's selling price. The tax on alcohol for non-beverage purposes will be \$2.20 per proof gallon. Alcohol removed from the original containers before the act takes effect and subjected to any process involving the addition, in good faith, of drugs or other ingredients will not be liable to any additional tax. Stocks of unmixed alcohol or wines, whether intended for sale as such or for use in the manufacture of medicines, perfumery or other products for sale, will be subject to the additional tax of \$1.10 over the present rate.

An amendment to the war revenue bill of much importance to the drug trade has been introduced in the Senate by Senator New, of Indiana, exempting from any increase in tax alcohol used for non-beverage purposes. A vote may be sought on this amendment after the bill is reported from Committee of the Whole, before the final ballot on the passage of the measure. Should this provision be adopted the tax on alcohol for the manufacture of drugs, medicines, perfumery, etc., would remain at the present rate of \$1.10 per proof gallon.

As there is much opposition to this amendment on the part of the Senate leaders, who are seeking to raise the largest amount of revenue, Senator New's proposition will not be adopted unless great pressure is brought to bear in its favor by all interested parties. The members of the Senate Finance Committee in particular will have to be strongly appealed to and members of the Association who work for this amendment should also make strong representations to their own senators. In view of the fact that final action will probably be taken on the bill in the Senate within a week, representations regarding Senator New's amendment should be made by telegraph without delay.

## OUTLOOK FOR SPANISH RAISINS

The various estimates of the muscatel-raisin crop in southern Spain show that the coming season will be fully up to the average both in quality and quantity. Stocks of last year's crop are practically exhausted, as a result of recent deliveries of purchases made for account of the British and French Governments. It is estimated that there are not more than 2,000 boxes of old-crop fruit left in the hands of growers and dealers, and it is expected that these will be sold before any new-crop raisins are available.

While conditions are favorable for a good crop, it is generally recognized that the war will cut heavily into Malaga's foreign trade in raisins. Exports of raisins to Great Britain and Ireland are restricted to 50 per cent of last season's shipments. South America and the United States are the main consuming divisions of the world to which Malaga's exporters will look for a free outlet, but it is believed that the high exchange rate now ruling for the peseta, added to steady increases in freight and insurance charges, will tend to reduce purchases from these markets.

Under normal conditions, prices for new-crop goods are usually quoted in early July, but the impediments in the path of export trade have influenced shippers to withhold prices until some time nearer the shipping period—late August or early September.

Malaga's exports of raisins to all countries in 1916, according to customhouse statistics, were 8,894 metric tons. Shipments to the United States during 1916 were 1,249,815 pounds, having a declared value of \$198,329, an increase of 365,547 pounds in weight and \$66,693 in value over those for 1915.

There is a likelihood that the almond production for 1917 in the Malaga district will not attain one-half the output of last year, although last year's crop was a small one.

Malaga's exports of almonds to all countries in 1916, according to customhouse statistics, were 2,063 metric tons. Shipments to the United States during 1916 amounted to 2,873,356 pounds, having a declared value of \$921,031, a decrease of 311,402 pounds in weight and an increase of \$754 in value as against the exports in the preceding year.

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Neatsfoot oil is used in Germany as a lubricating oil for torpedoes.

Consular advices from Aden state that American importers are paying fancy prices for senna leaves.

The stock of rape oil at Paris decreased 20 tons during July, leaving a total on August 1 of 370 tons, against 140 tons a year ago.

The Acme Dyeing & Chemical Co., Metuchen, N. J., is planning for the erection of an addition to its plant. Charles B. Carman, 406 Main Street, is engineer.

F. L. Childs & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals and dyes, has been formed with 400 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: H. G. Goodwin, C. C. Nave, F. L. Childs, 1 Lexington Avenue.

The H. B. Platt Company of this city has been purchased by James F. Ballard of St. Louis. Mr. Ballard will continue the business of manufacturing Platt's Chlorides under the old name. He will be the sole proprietor of the business.

London shellac statistics for the month of July with comparisons, the figures being in cases, are as follows:

	1917	1916	1915	1914
Landed	1,207	3,718	3,365	4,007
Delivered	1,786	8,661	5,511	5,069
Stock	35,910	80,414	94,676	98,393

The discovery of a new process for extracting oil from shale has won a pardon for A. H. Crane, who was serving a term in the Nevada State prison for burglary. Crane devoted all his spare time to chemistry and recently announced that he had found a process by which oil could be extracted from shale at small cost. The warden of the prison called his process to the attention of the Government, which sent an expert to investigate it, and a plant is to be built to make use of the process.

Exports of camphor from Japan during the five months ended with May were as follows:

	1915	1916	1917
British India	541,019	657,066	259,324
Asiatic Russia	86,922	173,391	...
Great Britain	215,228	607,157	46,463
France	293,630	180,528	45
United States	221,969	572,946	979,774
Australia	89,488	27,085	8,238
Other Countries	70,879	74,947	61,334
Total	1,519,135	2,293,160	1,355,178

The annual report for 1916 on British manufacture of alkalis fills 60 pages. The number of registered works in the United Kingdom is 1,560 an increase over the number in 1915. The supervision of the inspector covers a large number of processes not associated with the manufacture of alkali, but in which gases are involved. A passing reference is made to the large amount of tungsten that is now being mined in Cornwall and the utilization of sulphide ores of zinc for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. A great increase is noted in the use of plant for the contact process of making sulphuric acid. Nitre-cake is being utilized in place of sulphuric acid in chemical manure works. A good part of the report is devoted to the work that has been done on the direct process of making ammonium sulphate.

## CHILD LABOR LAW REGULATIONS

### National Wholesale Druggists' Association Draws Attention to Cases In Which a Guaranty Is Not Required—Form Approved for Manufacturers.

Regulations which must be observed by manufacturers engaged in interstate commerce under the Child Labor law, are given in a bulletin issued by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association as follows:

This law was enacted on September 1, 1916, and becomes effective one year after passage, or September 1, 1917. Practically all producing houses in the drug, chemical and allied lines come within the provisions of the law, as they will be rated as "factories or manufacturing establishments." A careful perusal of, and compliance with the law and regulations is urgently recommended to all our members, both active and associate.

Section 5 of the Law and Regulation 12 provides that dealers may be protected from prosecution under the act in connection with the shipment or delivery for shipment in Interstate or Foreign commerce of any article or commodity in the production or manufacture of which the above mentioned requirements were not complied with, by the attachment of a guaranty, which must contain the name and address of the manufacturer or producer; it shall be specific, covering the particular goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation, and shall not be a general guaranty covering all goods manufactured or produced or to be manufactured or produced by the guarantor. A guaranty should be secured by dealers from producers in order that they may be protected against prosecution for violation of this act by the producer from whom the goods are bought.

It will be noted that the law does not require the producer to furnish a guaranty to his customers, and it therefore becomes necessary for the dealer to secure a guaranty for his own protection. Your attention is also called to the difference between the form of guaranty required under the Food and Drugs Act and the Child Labor Act. In the former a general guaranty may be given on all goods sold by the manufacturer or dealer, but in the latter the guaranty must cover only the articles included in each sale, and may be incorporated in, attached to, or printed on the invoice, bill of lading or some other document connected with every transaction, which contains a list of the goods.

Section 6 of the Law and Section 2 of Regulation 12 provides that a dealer shipping goods from a State other than the State of manufacture or production does not require a guaranty in order to secure protection from prosecution. This indicates that in most cases it will not be necessary that guarantees be given to retailers by wholesalers as there is no provision for prosecution of dealers, excepting on sales made by a dealer for shipment from the State, Territory, or district of manufacture or production.

A guaranty substantially in accordance with the following forms will comply with the requirements of the act:

For products of mines or quarries:

(I or we), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles or commodities listed herein (or specify the same) were produced by (me or us) in a mine or quarry in which within 30 days prior to removal of such product therefrom no children under the age of 16 years were employed or permitted to work.

(Name and place of business or producer or manufacturer.)

(Date of removal).

For products of a mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment:

(I or we) the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles or commodities listed herein (or specify the same) were produced or manufactured by (me or us) in a (mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment) in which within 30 days prior to the removal of such product therefrom no children under the age of 14 years were employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any

week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. or before the hour of six o'clock a.m.

(Name and place of business of producer or manufacturer.)

(Date of removal).

### HOLDS CHILD LABOR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Federal Judge Boyd of the Western District of North Carolina held the Keating-Owen child labor law unconstitutional and enjoined the United States District Attorney from enforcing the act in that district, last week.

The case came before the court in injunction proceedings brought in the name of Roland H. Dagenhart and his minor sons, Reuben and John of Charlotte, who sought to restrain a Charlotte cotton mill company from discharging the two boys.

In announcing his decision, Judge Boyd said he was gratified by the candor of Professor Thomas I. Parkinson of Columbia University, representing the Department of Justice, who asserted that Congress had used its power over interstate commerce for the regulation of local conditions within the State and the discouragement of child labor. This admission, said the Judge, left the issue clear and brought forward the question: "Can Congress do by injunction that which it undoubtedly can not do directly?"

The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was said that special haste would be made in the presentation of the case on appeal.

### PROFIT ON FEDERAL DRUG CONTRACTS

It is said that all the large companies manufacturing drugs for the Government's use in the army and navy are producing materials on a cost plus 10 per cent basis. The profit is said to be satisfactory and has received the approval of the large manufacturers represented at conferences at Washington when the matter was discussed.

In the case of some drugs it was found advisable to buy up vast supplies of the commodity, while with drugs compounded from imported materials the supply was not sufficient to enable the purchase of more than a limited supply.

The Biological Department was said to be independent of outside markets. Serums and anti-toxins, although requiring a long time for their production, could, nevertheless, be supplied with certainty, since the work was all done in this country. The Pharmaceutical Department was less certain, since a great amount of the basic material was said to be imported.

### JAPAN'S MENTHOL EXPORTS

The exports of menthol from Japan during May amounted to 33,030 kin, valued at 197,488 yen, and for the five months ended May they were as follows:

	Kin	Kin	Kin
	1915.	1916.	1917.
British India .....	13,150	6,572	4,424
Great Britain .....	43,631	90,837	16,110
France .....	31,532	38,220	1,361
United States .....	76,283	59,131	95,244
Other countries .....	18,404	9,105	6,087
Total .....	183,090	203,865	123,226

The landings of quinine at London during July were nil, while the deliveries were 155,100 ounces, leaving a stock on July 31 of 396,400 ounces, against 1,314,500 ounces in July, 1916 and 2,181,000 ounces in July, 1915.

### BROMINE DECISION IN NOVEMBER

A decision is expected in November in the case of the Dow Chemical Company versus the American Bromine Company involving the use of a secret process for the recovery of bromine and bromides from brine. Testimony will be taken September 17th.

The suit was brought by the Dow Chemical Company against Arthur E. Schaefer and the American Bromine Company on the ground that Schaefer, formerly employed by the Dow Company, had left their employ to go to the American Bromine Company and had revealed secrets of the process patented by the Dow Company. The suit is for the purpose of disclosing the amount paid Schaefer and for a permanent injunction against the use of the Dow process by the American Bromine Company.

### DYE PLANTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

**Indigo and Sappan Exported to a Limited Extent—Other Dyes Used Locally—Brown, Black and Yellow the Principal Colors.**

The Philippine Bureau of Science states that probably more than a hundred species of plants containing valuable color principles are found in the Philippines, and many more could be readily cultivated. In many cases the colors produced are inferior in quality, being either fugitive or not clear. As the plants that yield dyeing materials grow wild and often are widely scattered, the supply is unreliable and insufficient. Little has been done towards developing the manufacture of local coloring materials, and until there is an intensive cultivation of the necessary plants, and the capital necessary for the enterprise can be secured, there is little prospect of commercial success.

Only two Philippine dye plants are commercially important. These are indigo and sappan or sibucao. Others are used locally, but scarcely enter into domestic commerce, much less into the external commerce of the Archipelago.

Indigo, locally known as tayum, tayom, tagum, pouay, tayum-tayum, and tagung-tagung, has been in the past extensively cultivated in some parts of the Philippines, and the prepared product entered extensively into the export trade. With the development of the coal-tar dye industry and the manufacture of artificial indigo, however, the cultivation of indigo as a commercial crop in the islands practically ceased. Indigo is still cultivated on a small scale in some parts of northern Luzon, but only to supply a limited local demand. It is possible that the extraction of natural indigo might be profitable at present, but the rehabilitation of the indigo industry would take time and a considerable investment of capital in extraction vats, with the practical certainty that at the close of the war the industry would suffer from the competition of coal-tar products.

Sappan or sibucao is a shrub or small tree, widely distributed in the settled areas of the Philippines at low and medium altitudes. It is not systematically cultivated, but in a few districts, such as Guimaras Island and parts of Panay, it is found in great abundance. In general, it appears only as a widely scattered tree. The wood is annually exported in considerable quantities to China.

Exports of sappan wood from the Philippines to China (exclusive of Hong-Kong) in 1914 amounted to 1,515.756 pounds, valued at £1,343 and to Hong-Kong amounted to 621,597 pounds, valued at £586. During 1913 the exports to China (exclusive of Hong-Kong) amounted to 1,173.036 lbs. valued at £907, and to Hong-Kong 1,358,258 lbs., valued at £967. No exports to other countries are on record.

The wood yields about 2 per cent of coloring material by extraction with water. For the export trade, the color should be extracted from the wood and the water evaporated, thus reducing freight charges.

Brown dyes are obtained from numerous plants, chiefly from the shrub or small tree known as bancudo or nimo (*Morinda indica*, Linn.) certain of the mangrove trees, such as ceriops and bruguiera, the bark of xylocarpus (tabigue or nigui), and from numerous others less important. Bancudo is the well-known al dye of India. Cotton mordanted with tannin is colored dark red with bancudo.

Black dyes are secured from *Herritiera littoralis*, a common coastal tree, and from some species of *Hibiscus*, *Semecarpus*, *Terminalia*, and *Diospyros*. The determining character in most cases is the presence of tannin in large quantities.

Yellow dyes of minor importance are secured from the seeds of *Bixa orellana* (achiote); from the wood of *Nauclea* (baucal); from *Carthamus tinctorius*, which is occasionally cultivated as a dye plant; from the bark of the common mango; from some species of *Vitex* (molave); and from ligtang, a woody vine having yellow wood rich in berberine.

No separate customs statistics of the export of mustard seed have ever been kept in Japan. Until the end of 1916 this item was combined with "all other seeds," but beginning with 1917 it is grouped with rapeseed. The mustard

seed invoiced at the Kobe consulate for export to the United States during the past two years was as follows: Total of 82,060 pounds, valued at \$3,190 in 1915, and 1,948,261 pounds, valued at \$51,096 in 1916. According to these figures the average value of the seed in Kobe, not including packing and shipping charges or freight, was 3.88 cents per pound in 1915 and 2.62 cents per pound in 1916. No returns of the production of mustard seed are gathered by the Japanese Government, so that only estimates offered by dealers can be supplied.

### OLIVE OIL EMBARGO EXPLAINED

On July 4, 1917, a royal decree was issued prohibiting the exportation of olive oil from Spanish ports until November 15, 1917. In order not to cause undue hardships to shippers an exemption from this decree was made until July 26, 1917, for olive oils which had been invoiced at the place of manufacture before July 5, 1917, provided this fact could be proven at the customs, or provided the invoices of departure were presented at the customs covering shipments which were on the docks at the time this decree was published.

Furthermore an exemption from this decree is granted for fine olive oils which are exported in tins and bottles under labels or brands registered before the promulgation of this decree whenever they are accompanied by a certificate issued or vised by the agricultural engineers of the province where they originate, in which it is certified that the acidity of the oil does not exceed 1 degree. If any fraud is proven as to the denomination of oils as fine when such is not the case, the owners will be subjected to the penalty fixed by the contraband law of September 3, 1904.

On July 14 a new royal order amended the previous decree and authorized also the shipment in barrels of fine oils meeting the test prescribed in the first decree. The requirement that the brands exported be registered before July 4, was also waived, provided that it can be shown that the brand of olive oil to be exported was commercially known before the passage of the original decree. The result will be that refined edible oils of less than 1 degree acidity will be exported instead of the bright and clear oils of greater acidity. The Government resorted to the embargo on this product to cut down the speculation and to maintain sufficient stocks in the country to meet the needs of the people.

### CHINESE MARKET FOR SODA ASH

The market for soda ash in Chungking in the province of Szechuan, China, is said to be worth the attention of American manufacturers. Imports in 1914 were 43,265 hundredweight. Although none are shown for 1916, 14,732 hundredweight were actually entered, but later, together with local stocks, re-exported to Japan for purifying antimony. Soda ash is used for bleaching and dyeing cloth, and in the manufacture of paper. Recently glass factories have been experimenting with it. American firms would find a ready market for this commodity, and if the proper connections were formed a permanent trade could be established.

The import of ginseng decreased in quantity, but increased in value; 5,912 pounds of American, \$43,295, was brought in, against 20,088 pounds of Japanese, \$25,900. Prices were somewhat higher than usual owing to transportation difficulties between Ichang and Chungking.

Medicines showed a marked decrease in comparison with the imports of \$88,948 and \$136,112 for 1913 and 1914 respectively.

The production of liquid indigo has increased materially since the import of aniline dyes ceased and more has been available for export, although the domestic consumption is large.

Chungking is the leading point of shipment for musk, which comes from Tibet. France and the United States are the principal buyers. Nutgalls, used for dyeing purposes, were exported in about the same quantity as in 1915. Rhubarb dealers had a bad year; the European demand was light and prices were low.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S CHEMICAL INDEPENDENCE

**Many New Industries Successful at Home and in the Colonies—Canada Making Its Own Potash—South Africa Will Manufacture Cyanide.**

In commenting on the progress made in Great Britain and the colonies toward independence of Germany in drugs and chemicals the *London Chemist and Druggist* says:

"Before the war immense quantities of ore concentrates were sent to Germany from Australia to be converted into metallic zinc. In future, however, the metal will be produced in Australia or in Great Britain, where a new plant on a sufficiently large scale is in course of erection. The wool produced in Australia is a factor which makes for the stability of the new lanoline-industry set up in England. The supply of tungsten ores from Australia and India has also been diverted to this country."

The mention of India reminds us of the transference to British control of the most important sources in the world of the rare earths forming the raw material of the gas-mantle industry. The diversion from Germany of Indian products, such as ajowan-seed (the chief source of thymol) and sandalwood, may also be mentioned. Phosphates, needed as a fertilizer in agriculture, have been supplemented by the acquisition of the German supplies from the Pacific Islands.

"A marvellous development of Canadian resources will result from the war, the attainments having already reached such a stage that no action by Germany after the war can displace the new industries which have sprung up. Apart from the utilization of natural products the electric power available in Canada has already been employed on a large scale in making acetone, potassium chlorate, magnesium, aluminum, carbon electrodes, phosphorus, carbides, ferro-molybdenum, abrasives, and in refining nickel. Canada controls the world's supply of nickel, and large electrolytic refining plants erected in Ontario will be in working order before the end of the year. The Ontario mines supply the world with cobalt, which has many other uses than a coloring agent in the ceramic industry. Metallic cobalt is now being employed for high speed tools, whilst cobalt plating may yet rival nickel plating in popularity.

"Potash is being produced from felspar and from kelp on a scale making it uneconomical again to import German potash into Canada. It is particularly interesting that Canada will recover her reputation as a producer of potash, which she had lost owing to the competition of the German potash-mines. Of even greater interest has been the development of the fine chemical industry in Canada. The advantage of the possession of supplies of acetic acid has been seized, and for the first time glacial acetic acid had been made there. The manufacture of acetic anhydride for use in making aspirin followed naturally and there is one plant for making acetylsalicylic acid which has a capacity of a ton a day. Canada is the chief source of phenacetin at the present time and that country is making large quantities of p-aminophenol, needed in various photographic developers.

"Salvarsan, which German chemists said is too difficult for any but themselves to make, is being made in substantial quantities, and this manufacture may therefore be taken as an indication that there is no limit to the possibilities of what Canada may do in the future.

"South Africa has sources of electric power which are capable of development, and possibly all the cyanide required for the gold-mines will be home-made before long. At present the supplies of cyanide, which before the war came chiefly from Germany, are obtained from Great Britain on terms which will keep out Germans for many years to come.

"Some chemicals such as Epsom salts and Glauber's salt, are being produced locally. In general it may be said that the Overseas Possessions are pooling their raw materials

for the general good of the British Empire and its Allies. The great war will mark the foundation of many new industries, and a forward movement in the development of all the British Dependencies which would have been well nigh impossible without this stimulus. Furthermore, what we hold we shall retain."

## TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Saccharine cannot be made in Germany, now, as the raw materials are needed for war purposes.

Exports of dyewoods from Jamaica to the United States in the first half of 1917 amounted to 27,842 tons.

The stock of East India indigo in London, August 1, was 3,412 chests, against 4,555 on the same date last year.

Exports of cuttlefish bone from Malaga to the United States during the first six months of 1917 amounted to 9,821 pounds, against 2,324 in the same time last year.

Exports of peppermint oil from Japan during the five months ended with May amounted to 71,766 kin, against 198,540 in the same time last year and 205,139 two years ago.

According to a decree of the German Imperial Chancellor, dated June 30, the exportation of trusses, surgical and optical instruments, such as polarimeters, balances, etc., is prohibited.

Stanley Jordan & Co., Inc., announce the retirement of Stanley Jordan, president of the company, from the business on September 1. It will be continued by others long connected with it, either under the present style or by a new corporation, as may be decided upon.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½% in cash and an extra stock dividend of 3½%, payable in common stock of the company. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½% was also declared on the preferred, all of the dividends are payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, has just issued two attractive pamphlets regarding the use of zinc in paints. "Concealing the Obvious" is a colored folder, and the other is a booklet entitled "Zinc in Paint." Both are very well written, the latter being of especial value as it contains many helpful suggestions regarding the use of paints.

The twelfth annual convention of the Women's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The headquarters will be at the Hollenden Hotel. In addition to the business sessions each day, there will be theatre parties, musicales and automobile rides.

F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, says that reports from all parts of the country indicated that the Chicago convention, to be held from October 1 to October 4 would be among the largest ever held by the association, as there are many matters of importance to be considered and great interest is being shown.

The Republic Color & Chemical Works, Reading Pa., recently organized, will build a new plant for the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. Plans for the structure have been filed. The company is also arranging an application for a charter of incorporation. John D. Esterly, Reading; Frank L. Dyer, New York, and Robert M. Currier, Boston, head the company.

The Active Chemical Company, of which Dr. Edward Kressel is president, announces that it has moved its plant to a new building at Ferry and Atlantic Avenues, Camden. The old plant was at 1210 Kaighn Avenue, Camden, and the company has recently purchased twenty acres of ground at Mount Ephraim, N. J., and is planning to build an extensive plant there in the spring.

## MALAGA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

Olive Oil Exports Increased Over 400 Per Cent.—Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, and Oxide of Iron Show Large Gains in 1917.

During the first six months of 1917 the declared value of exports from Malaga, Spain, to the United States amounted to \$2,861,037 as against \$1,275,377 for January-June, 1916, an increase of 124 per cent. The articles showing a considerable gain over the preceding year were essential oils, oxide of iron, and especially edible olive oil. The increase in the exports of olive oil has resulted from the diminished shipments of olive oil from certain belligerent countries. The value of exports of edible oil from Malaga increased from \$385,900 to \$1,992,968, or 417 per cent.

By quantities and declared value, the shipments from Malaga to the United States during the first half of each of the past two years were:

Articles	Unit of quantity	Quantity Jan.-June, 1916	Value Jan.-June, 1916	Quantity Jan.-June, 1917	Value Jan.-June, 1917
Cuttlefish bone.....Pounds		2,324	\$742	9,821	\$2,592
Fusel oil.....do		1,834	1,195		
Thyme, leaves of.....do				2,457	
Almonds, shelled.....do		773,509	225,539	539,511	157,405
Grease and oils:					
Sulphur oil.....do		2,028,203	176,560	89,900	8,775
Oils, essential:					
Juniper .....Pounds				154	850
Lavender .....do		49,989	24,699	24,786	14,148
Pennyroyal .....do		2,769	2,731		
Origanum .....do				7,999	7,773
Rosemary .....do		111,427	24,634	144,92	47,129
Spike .....do				10,149	4,847
Thyme .....do		900	780	25,117	28,669
Other essential oils.....do				270	362
Oils, vegetable:					
Almond, sweet.....do		2,668	1,669	3,360	2,007
Olive oil, edible...Gallons		398,180	385,900	1,648,151	1,992,963
Olive oil, industrial....do		368,982	302,154	367,198	368,337
Paints and colors:					
Oxide of iron.....Pounds		3,182,990	37,771	6,389,469	109,545
Oxide of iron, crude.....do				824,296	6,631
Other minerals.....do				88,160	1,745
Rose water.....do			439		733
Seeds:					
Canary .....do		313,009	14,687	599,963	28,144
Aniseed .....do		186,562	18,466	101,278	18,136

It is interesting to note that the value of this edible oil shipped during January-June, 1917, was five times that for the corresponding period last year; that with industrial olive oils it constituted over 82 per cent of the total declared value of exports from Malaga to the United States during the semester under review; and that the value of the olive-oil shipments alone in the current year was almost double the total declared value of exports to the United States for the first six months of 1916.

The other noteworthy augmentation has been in oxide of iron, for which there seems to be a steadily increasing demand from the United States. In fact, considerably more oxide of iron was shipped from Malaga to the United States in the first six months of 1917 than in the entire year of 1916. The principal declines from the preceding year were in almonds and sulphur oil. Shipments of thyme leaves and gut for fishing tackle were made for the first time.

## EXPORTS OF SENNA FROM ADEN

Among the exports to the United States for the second quarter of the calendar year 1917, declared at the Aden consulate, those of senna leaves take a more prominent place than ever before in the history of American trade with Aden, according to consular advices. The local article of commerce known as senna consists of the leaves of some species of cassia which grow wild. The Yemeni grade is the best and comes to Aden from the Yemen and other Red Sea Arabian provinces, while the second grade is collected in Abyssinia and French Somaliland, and is shipped from Jibuti to Aden.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The General Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during the four months ended with April amounted to 113,473 pounds, against 406,239 pounds in the same time last year.

The Bi-Continent Trading Corporation of Manhattan, drugs, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Incorporators L. Pallay, R. Tally, G. A. Evalenko, 1 West 64th St.

H. M. Tucker having resigned the position of general purchasing agent of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to accept a vice presidency of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, S. T. Morgan, Jr., former assistant to Mr. Tucker, has been appointed general purchasing agent.

Final statistics of the domestic production of quicksilver in 1916, compiled by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, show an output of 29,932 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at \$2,576,547 at the average sales price of \$86.08 per flask reported by producers. This represents an increase in quantity of 8,899 flasks and in value of \$749,635 compared with the yield of 1915.

The Exports Administrative Board, of which Vance McCormick is chairman, has been given control by the President over all exports, hitherto administered by the Department of Commerce. The change became effective August 27th, and was made in order to simplify the issuing of export licenses. The Administrative Board is composed of Mr. McCormick, chairman, representing the State Department; Alano E. Taylor, Department of Agriculture; T. D. Jones, Department of Commerce, and John B. White, representing the food administration.

An investment of \$500,000 is planned by the Morris Fertilizer Company of Atlanta, Ga. (a subsidiary of Morris & Co. of Chicago), for building a plant at Navassa, on the Cape Fear River, several miles below Wilmington, N. C. Sixty acres of land have been secured and eight acres will be occupied by the plant the buildings to be of timber construction. The company will build a dock with facilities for loading fertilizers on steamships, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway will construct a spur track to the plant site. An annual capacity of 60,000 tons of fertilizer is proposed, and the plant details are now being determined by George C. Thompson of Atlanta.

American mines broke another record last year in the production of fluorspar, as shown by statistics compiled under the direction of Ernest F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. In 1916 the shipments were 155,735 short tons, valued at \$922,654, an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and of 21 per cent in value over the shipments of 1915, heretofore the record year. The increased demand for fluorspar has come largely from the manufacturers of open-hearth steel, who use the mineral as a flux, but the demand for it in other metallurgic operations and for the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid has been very active. One of the newer uses for fluorspar is as a reagent in the recovery of potash from feldspar and from Portland cement clinker.

## TWO LEADING CHEMISTS DEAD

Dr. Eduard Buechner, professor of chemistry at the University of Wurzburg and a major in the German army, has died of wounds received in service at the front. Dr. Buechner, who was a world-wide authority on the chemistry of fermentation, was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1907.

The death of Professor Buechner follows closely upon that of Adolf von Baeyer of Munich, both men dying within a week. Von Baeyer became famous when, in 1882, he succeeded in producing artificial indigo on a commercial scale from ortho-nitro-benzaldehyde. He was the first great pioneer in the field of synthetic indigo and it is upon his original researches that all advances in this field were based.

## Drug & Chemical Markets

### LONDON UNABLE TO GET DRUGS

**High Freight Rates Having Serious Effect on Shipments from the East and South America—Upward Trend of Prices Continues.**

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Sept. 4—High freight rates are having a serious effect on distant shipments of produce and many articles which hitherto were usually available here in ample quantities are coming to an end with little prospect of stocks being replenished.

This particularly applies to shipments from Japan, South America, China and Australia, while those from ports nearer home such as the West Coast of Africa, Spain and the South of France are being cut down to only a few spasmodic departures in respect of which exorbitant freights have to be paid.

Quiet buying has closed out many lines which remained unsold at the last auction. Prices are maintained with a strong upward tendency.

Among the products advanced this week are star anise oil (China), clove oil, cream tartar, oil of eucalyptus, senega, camphor oil and tannic acid.

There is an easier tone in the market for citric acid, cloves and tartaric acid.

There has been a decline in juniper berries and shellac.

Exchange on eastern countries is much higher owing to the advance in silver.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

#### Advanced

Aloes Gum, Curacao, 6c.	Dandelion Root, 6c@7c.
Arabic Flowers, 10c.	Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 5c.
Arabic Gum, Powdered, 4c.	Elm Bark, Select Bundles, 1c.
Balsam Copai'a, Para, 2c.	Oil of Peppermint, Tins, 5c.
Balsam, Tolu, 1c.	Oil of Sassafras, Natural, 5c.
Chloral Hydrate, Second Hands, 25c.	Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican, 4c.
Cinchona Bark, Red Quills, 2c.	Silver Nitrate, 13½c.
Colchicum Root, 10c.	Vanilla Beans, South American, 5c.
Cubeb Berries, 5c.	Venice Turpentine, True, 5c.

#### Declined

Corn Syrup, 42 Degrees, Mixing, 25c.	Oil of Wintergreen, Sweet Birch, 15c.
Oil of Coriander, 35c.	Quinine, Second Hands, 2c.

Purchases of drugs and chemicals have been restricted to immediate requirements. Export inquiries particularly for explosive materials continue active, but the scarcity of ocean freight room and the new export license regulations are hampering business and creating more or less confusion. The trade is confident, however that within a short time everything will be running smoothly. The trade will stand by the President to prevent merchandise reaching the enemy, but the embargo will be felt severely by firms who have been trading with neutral countries.

There were few price fluctuations. Advances were due partly to short stocks and rising primary markets, and the declines were due to keener selling competition. Quinine in second hands and corn syrup, 42 degrees mixing, are lower.

Drug manufacturers do not believe the Government will attempt to fix prices of drugs or chemicals.

**Acetone**—Rising costs of production caused an advance of 2c a pound. Leading makers are offering spot parcels at 35c @ 36c a pound for immediate delivery.

**Alcohol**—The future course of prices is very uncertain owing to the position of the market for raw materials and the fact that the War Revenue bill is not yet completed. It is the general belief that alcohol used for industrial purposes will not be greatly affected notwithstanding the provision at present in the bill to tax all

forms of alcohol. Higher cost of labor also causes an unsettled sentiment. Reports from Albany announce the passage of two amendments to the excise law, which have been approved by the governor. One states that in dry territory the use of alcohol by pharmacists and manufacturers is not illegal. The other permits alcohol for limited purposes, such as in wine for sacramental purposes to be transported into dry localities. Makers are quoting on the basis of \$4.30 a gallon for 188 proof supplies on the spot and 190 proof U. S. P. at \$4.32 a gallon at which figures fairly good sales have been reported.

**Aloes Gum**—The market is firmer owing to larger inquiries from buyers and stronger reports from primary sources. Importers raised spot quotations on supplies of Curacao gum 6c to 15c @ 16c a pound. Trading, however, has been mostly confined to small lots.

**Arnica Flowers**—A further shrinkage of spot stocks which are fairly concentrated in strong hands caused a stronger market and a rise of 10c a pound. The demand was fair and sellers in most quarters realized prices ranging from \$2.45 @ \$2.60 a pound for spot parcels.

**Balsam Copai'a**—Prices of Para spot lots closed firmer in sympathy with more favorable advices from primary sources and a slightly larger inquiry from buyers. In most quarters sellers are quoting 2c advance to 65c @ 67c. Some stray lots could have been purchased at 64c @ 65c a pound.

**Balsam Tolu**—The market was slightly steadier under moderate stocks and a better inquiry for spot supplies in some quarters. Holders generally are quoting 1c higher to 40c @ 42c, but scattered offerings of small quantities at 39c @ 40c a pound were reported.

**Castor Oil**—The demand continues brisk which tends to hold prices firm with second hands exacting premiums over crushers' prices. Makers are quoting 24c a pound for No. 1 oil in barrels and 24½c a pound in cases. Government advisers have figured out that this nation will consume all the castor oil it can possibly produce as a lubricant for the great fleet of airships with which this country intends to win the war. Wholesale production of castor oil is one of the war moves now receiving attention.

**Chloral Hydrate**—Owing to the exceedingly small supply the market has strengthened with prices tending upward. Makers are offering spot parcels sparingly in 25 pound jars at \$1.65. Second hands are demanding high premiums over makers' prices for spot lots for immediate delivery, but offerings were scant due to the light supply available.

**Cinchona Bark**—Red quills have strengthened under a diminution of spot stocks and smaller offerings. Holders are quoting 42c @ 45c a pound showing a rise of 2c a pound. Sales within the quoted values were reported.

**Cloves**—A stronger tone pervades the market with prices tending upward. With prospects of a continued good demand, indications are favorable for a period of high prices. No news has been received relative to what quantity will be available from this autumn's crop or whether and when it will be released for export to the United States or to England. Spot prices of Zanzibar cloves are firm but nominal at 33c @ 34c a pound, with offerings moderate.

**Codeine**—Manufacturers repeated former quotations for spot bulk supplies on the basis of \$10 and \$10.05 an ounce in one ounce vials for sulphate; \$12.50 in bulk and \$12.55 an ounce for alkaloid in ounce vials, and \$9.40 an ounce for phosphate in bulk and \$9.45 in one ounce vials. Acetate in bulk is held at \$11.30 an ounce, and in one ounce vials at \$11.35 an ounce.

**Codliver Oil**—The demand lacks animation but prices rest on a firmer basis owing to smaller importations and higher primary markets. Spot Norwegian oil is held at \$115 @ \$130, while Newfoundland oil is offered at \$78 @ \$85 per barrel as to brand.

**Corn Syrup**—A decline in prices failed to stimulate the demand and spot parcels could have been purchased at 25c lower per 100 pounds. The downward trend of the market was stimulated by keener selling competition among leading producers who are asking \$5.89 per 100 pounds for spot supplies of 42 degrees mixing.

**Cubeb Berries**—Higher primary markets resulted in a further advance in spot stocks of both ordinary and XX and powdered supplies, amounting to 5c a pound. The demand from distillers has broadened and owing to light offerings due to the smallness of stocks holders in some quarters are not offering round invoices hoping to realize higher prices in the near future.

**Dragon's Blood**—There is no relief in the stringency of spot supplies. A further advance of 5c a pound for supplies in reeds took place. Owing to the supply available being concentrated in a few strong hands offerings have been light at \$2.35 @ \$2.40 a pound.

**Elm Bark**—Recent smaller arrivals of supplies in bundles of select quality caused a firmer sentiment among holders of spot parcels which were raised 1c a pound. Sellers are quoting from 17c @ 18c while some holders are turning down bids below 19c a pound.

**Glycerin**—Trading in chemically pure supplies has been slow but prices are firm owing to the active demand for dynamite glycerin. Sales of moderate quantities of chemically pure were made at 63c a pound but the general spot quotation was 64c @ 64½c a pound in bulk, drums included, while for supplies in cans 1½c higher was asked. Additional sales of dynamite, drums included, were made at 65c a pound principally to munitions manufacturers.

**Lycopodium**—Limited spot supplies kept the market firm. Makers are quoting spot parcels at former values ranging from \$2 @ \$2.25 a pound for U. S. P. lots. Offerings at \$1.80 a pound were reported, but apparently the goods are not up to U. S. P. standard.

**Mercury**—Selling agents are repeating former quotations of \$115 per flask of 75 pounds. The demand is steady but only moderate sales were reported at above price. Recent arrivals via the Lackawanna road comprised 350 flasks. According to official reports the production of mercury in the United States aggregated 29,932 flasks of 75 pounds each in 1916 as against 21,943 flasks in 1915.

**Morphine**—No further price revisions have been announced by makers and the market ruled firm under a steady demand from domestic and export buyers as well as large requirements of the government which are making steady inroads in spot stocks. Makers continue to quote on the basis of \$10.80 an ounce for sulphate and alkaloid spot supplies in five ounce cans. London advices state that makers are supplying the domestic trade at 13 shillings 6 pence an ounce net for hydrochloride powder, while an advance of 5 shillings an ounce was announced on diacetylethyl hydrochloride bringing prices up to 30 shillings and 31 shillings an ounce net.

**Oil of Peppermint**—The demand has improved which together with meager spot stocks and light offerings from primary western sources caused a firmer market. For supplies in tins, most sellers are asking \$3.55 @ \$3.60 a pound, as to brand.

**Oil of Petit Grain**—Prices have stiffened owing to a renewal of buying inquiries, particularly for South American oil. In most quarters holders are asking \$3.60 a pound but there were some parcels available at \$3.50 a pound, as to brand. Exports of petit grain oil from Paraguay to the United States have increased considerably. Previous to the war, France was the principal market for Paraguay's exports.

**Opium**—The market for spot Turkey druggists' supplies ruled firm under smallness of stocks and stronger markets abroad. The demand, however, has been moderate and importers are naming \$30 a pound for whole Turkey druggists' and powdered, and \$32 a pound for granular U. S. P. lots. In some quarters offerings of spot Persian supplies were made at \$24 a pound for ten pound lots and over. Advices from London noted that Persian opium was advanced to 60 shillings a pound.

**Phenolphthalein**—A steady tone pervades the spot market owing to a seasonal demand and an absence of selling pressure. Spot parcels were quoted at \$15.50 @ \$16.50 a pound. It was reported in trade circles that offerings by new producers are being made at \$15 @ \$15.25 a pound for prompt shipment.

**Quinine**—Recent arrivals of fair quantities of quinine had no effect on spot prices. Domestic makers are

repeating former quotations on the basis of 75c an ounce offering limited quantities for immediate delivery. Trading in second hands supplies has been less active but fair sales were booked at slightly lower prices ranging from 82c @ 85c an ounce for domestic sulphate spot supplies.

**Saccharin**—Prices closed strong in response to a renewal of export inquiries and a good home demand. Quotations were more or less nominal owing to the limited quantities offered at \$40 @ \$40.50 for soluble and at \$46 @ \$46.50 a pound for spot U. S. P. parcels. London advices reported small arrivals of saccharine from United States. Sales at 373 @ 375 shillings of spot lots were effected while September-October shipments were offered at 290 @ 295 shillings, duty paid.

**Salol**—Makers are quoting spot prices nominal at \$1.97 for U. S. P. supplies in 5-pound cartons. Second hands, however, are refusing bids under \$2 a pound owing to the scant supply available.

**Sarsaparilla Root**—Owing to smaller arrivals of supplies from Mexico and a better demand, prices of spot parcels of Mexican root were advanced 4c a pound. Sellers are now asking from 31c @ 35c a pound for prompt delivery.

**Senna Leaves**—There has been a cessation of the active demand in primary markets by domestic importers and from the United Kingdom buyers having apparently satisfied their wants. The possible supply is large and local dealers say that they can furnish any quantities desired. Lack of shipping facilities, however, continues an obstacle to early shipment. Spot Alexandria whole leaf is quoted at 75c @ 80c while half leaf is held at 68c @ 71c a pound. Parcels of Tinnevelly have been offered at 15c @ 21c a pound on the spot.

**Silver Nitrate**—The higher price of silver caused a bullish sentiment among selling agents who raised quotations 1½c an ounce. Offerings of spot lots were made at 57c an ounce for quantities covering 500 ounces and over, in one delivery. Active buying by the Chinese caused the prices of silver to advance. Shipments of bullion to China aggregated about 4,670,000 ounces.

**Thymol**—The firm trend of spot prices is sustained under light supplies and a reasonable demand. Spot parcels of U. S. P. crystals are held by manufacturers at \$23.40 and iodide at \$19.65 a pound. In some quarters small quantities of thymol were offered at \$17 @ \$17.50 a pound and iodide at \$16 a pound, the quality apparently not being up to U. S. P. standard.

**Vanilla Beans**—A steady and firm tone dominates the spot market for vanilla beans, but the demand has not improved and sales involved mostly small invoices. The better quality of beans is in small supply here and also in the primary markets. Lack of shipping room caused a firmer market on Bourbon bean in markets abroad. Spot supplies are attracting moderate attention and prices closed easy at \$2.20 @ \$2.70 a pound as to quality. South American beans closed firmer at 5c advance to \$3.25 @ \$4.10 a pound owing to scant stocks.

#### JOHN F. BRESNAHAN'S NEW POSITION

Darwin R. James, Jr., President of the American Chicle Company, has issued the following statement: "I am pleased to announce that Mr. John F. Bresnahan assumed the office of General Sales and Advertising Manager of the American Chicle Company on September 1st. Mr. Bresnahan after twenty years of distinguished service with the most prominent newspapers and magazines of the country, during which period he successfully administered the periodical branch of the American News Company, the circulation departments of the Ridgeway and Butterick Companies, and Vice-Presidency of Every Week Corporation, will now devote his executive capacity and intensive knowledge of sales and distribution conditions to the interests of the American Chicle Company."

#### TIN PRICES FIRMER

In keeping with the stronger position of tin in London, the local market was firmer in tone and if put to the test would probably have resulted in higher quotations. London advanced 30 shillings for Standard spot and 32½ shillings for futures. Straits went up 30 shillings. In New York Straits were quoted at 61½c to 61¾c for spot. Banka was firm at 58¾c and Chinese at 55c

### FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25149—An agency is desired by a company in France for the sale of sulphate of copper, paste for paper, and chemical products, for dyeing purposes. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

25150—A man in Peru wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of dyes for woolen goods.

25161—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of chemicals and drugs, and raw materials for use in the manufacture of fertilizers, and other chemicals. Freight rate will have to be given when cabling offer. Payment will be made by cash. Orders will be booked from concerns opening confirmed credit in the United States. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

25162—A company in British East Africa desires to purchase 250 gallons of vinegar annually, the vinegar now coming in 1-quart bottles, packed 3 dozen to the case, c. i. f. price being \$6 per case; about 25 casks per year of carbonate of soda, each cask containing 336 pounds, now quoted \$5 per cask, c. i. f.; 100 casks per year of washing soda, now being quoted at \$7 per cask; and about 15 cases per year of medium grade talcum powder, 24 dozen tins to the case, now being quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen tins. Payment will be made by sight draft with bill of lading attached. Quotations should be made in rupees or English sterling. Goods should be packed in extra strong cases with waterproof linings and wrappings. Reference.

25174—An Agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of chemical products and pharmaceutical specialties, such as caffeine, veronal, saccharine, theobromine, etc. Correspondence should be in French. References.

25182—An importer in Switzerland is in the market for large quantities of linseed oil, lubricating oils, and benzine. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against bill of lading. Correspondence may be in English, but French is preferred. References.

25222—A company in British East Africa desires to purchase yellow and blue mottled washing soap, put up in 2½-pound bars and packed in boxes containing 112 pounds. Present cost of this soap in Africa, duty paid, is about \$6 per 112 pounds. From 40 to 50 tons of this soap can be used annually. Payment will be made by sight draft, with bill of lading attached. Quotations should be made in English sterling. Goods should be packed in extra strong cases with some kind of waterproof wrapping. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

25223—A firm in Spain is in the market for drugs and chemical products. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York, Galveston, or New Orleans. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25228—A business man in Guatemala is in the market for apparatus for distilling alcohol, whisky, brandy, etc., especially apparatus in which porcelain is used as much as possible. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or New Orleans. Payment will be made by cash against draft with shipping documents. Correspondence may be in English, but Spanish is preferred. Catalogues and prices should be submitted for such apparatus of small or medium capacity. Reference.

25230—A company in India desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of coal-tar dyes, and wishes to receive quotations and samples of best congo red, and direct red, fast to acid. These colors are desired to produce bright reds with yellowish tints and not blue tints when dyed on cotton. The more concentrated quality would be preferred, owing to the high cost of freight. Reference.

25197—A firm in British East Africa desires to purchase blue-mottled laundry or washing soap, put up in long, narrow bars weighing 1½ and 2 pounds each, and packed six bars to a wooden box, four boxes being bound together with iron straps. Present competition is largely English, last quotation, being \$8.23 per 112 pounds. One thousand tons of this soap can be used annually. The soap must be hard enough to withstand a tropical climate and not soften. Poor quality soap should not be offered for this market. Payment will be made by sight draft with bill of lading attached. Quotations should be made in English sterling or rupees. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25207—A firm in the Philippine Islands with purchasing agents in New York, is in the market for complete grating, pressing, churning, and refrigerating machinery for the manufacture of coconut butter as described in the articles on "How to prepare coconut butter" in the May 10 and July 11 issues of *Commerce Reports*.

25209—A man in Borneo desires to purchase complete machinery and equipment for making denatured alcohol for use in farm engines, automobiles, launch motors, and for heating and lighting, the alcohol to be made from tapioca roots, if not too costly. Quotations for complete outfit should be submitted. He also wishes to buy small agricultural motor tractors.

25210—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products, especially carbolic acid, formaldehyde, salicylate salol, etc.; groceries, cocoa and cocoa butter, and mineral oils. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

25215—A firm in Spain is in the market for aniline colors and dyes. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York, Galveston, or New Orleans. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25220—A firm in Spain wishes to buy mineral oils and greases. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York, Galveston, or New Orleans. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25117—A company in Uruguay is in the market for about 5,000 to 10,000 kilos of calcium carbide for autogenous welding. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents at destination with right to see merchandise before taking up documents. Local bank may be used or National City Bank of New York. Goods should be placed in iron drums with wooden case or crate containing 50 or 100 kilos. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

25118—A man in Brazil desires to receive catalogues from American manufacturers and exporters of hand machines for breaking babassu nuts so that the seeds may be extracted, the machine being easily portable; and a machine for extracting the oil. He also wishes to receive catalogues of power machines for extracting oil from cotton seeds. Payment will be made by cash with order or a deposit with order, and the balance when goods are ready for shipment. Correspondence should be in Portuguese or Spanish.

25241—A manufacturer in Spain desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against shipping documents. Goods should be packed in strong wooden boxes. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

25254—A firm in British East Africa desires to purchase yellow and blue mottled washing soap put up in 1 and 2½ pound bars, in boxes containing 112 pounds. About 100 tons of this soap can be used annually if grade and prices are satisfactory. American firms should be careful not to submit soap which will soften when exposed to humid and tropical climates; it should be hard and firm and remain so. Payment will be made by sight draft, with bill of lading attached. Quotations should be made in English sterling. The soap should be packed in extra strong cases, with waterproof wrapping. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

25256—A retail druggist in Spain desires to purchase wholesale quantities of all kinds of drugs. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

25260—A woman in Australia wishes to be placed in communication with American exporters of medicinal herbs.

### ITALY'S OLIVE CROP

The following statement shows, in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds, the olive crops of the Rome consular district and of the entire Kingdom of Italy in 1915 and 1916:

Departments.	1915. Tons	1916. Tons
Marches .....	7,200	4,000
Umbria .....	47,000	4,400
Latinum .....	73,700	44,700
Abruzzi and Molise .....	88,600	31,100
Sardinia .....	39,500	15,100
Total for Rome consular district .....	256,000	99,300
All other departments .....	674,500	1,192,900
Total for Kingdom .....	930,500	1,292,200

It will be observed that the 1916 crop in the Rome district fell 156,670 tons short of the yield for 1913. However, this shortage was more than made up by an increase of 518,400 tons in the rest of the Kingdom.

### NORWAY'S COD-LIVER OUTPUT

Although the exports of cod-liver oil from Norway in 1916 were little more than half those in 1915, their value was greater, on account of unprecedented prices, amounting to about 30,000,000 crowns (\$8,040,000), compared with 20,000,000 crowns (\$5,360,000) in 1915. The past year's shipments were 84,500 barrels, of which 50,000 barrels were steam-refined 14,500 raw, and 20,000 brown oil; in 1915 they were 139,300 barrels (100,000 steam-refined, 5,500 raw, and 34,000 brown oil). From Bergen 41,200 barrels were exported in 1916—21,500 steam-refined, 9,500 raw, and 10,200 brown oil; in 1915, 80,900 barrels (46,000 steam refined, 15,200 raw, and 19,700 brown oil).

Prices of steam-refined cod-liver oil were \$80.40 per barrel in February, 1916 (\$22.78) in February, 1915; \$107.20 in March, 1916 (\$44.22 in March, 1915); \$120.60 in July, 1916 (\$67 in July, 1915); and \$127.30 from August to December, 1916 (\$80.40 for the corresponding period of 1915). Prices of brown cod-liver oil in 1915 and 1916 were as follows: February, \$16.08 and \$64.32 per barrel; March, \$24.12 and \$68.34; July, \$26.80 and \$93.80; and from August to December, \$50.92 and \$93.80.

P. W. Brackett & Sons Company, chemical manufacturers, Cincinnati, O., are to erect three concrete buildings at their plant at a cost of \$40,000.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### PRICES OF CHEMICALS FIRM

#### Acids Not Moving Briskly and Producers Have Reduced the Output—Another Advance Made in Calcium Acetate—Copper Sulphate in Fair Supply.

Prices on practically all heavy chemicals have held at about the same level as last week. There appears to be no shortage here of acids and with a lighter volume of business passing declines may be expected unless more orders develop. All grades of acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric, while holding steady at quotations of a week ago, are not moving briskly to consumers, and the condition is by no means satisfactory to holders. The market on alums shows some improvement and all grades are in better demand. Producers have decreased the output since the lull that has lasted for a week or more and with a better demand prices are holding firm. The opinion seems general among large factors that the better demand will hold for some time as it is thought that some consumers were not placing orders in the hope that the market would break. But sellers had expected the quiet condition and were prepared to maintain prices regardless of slow business.

Aluminum Sulphate has been in fair demand, and some exporting has been done, and prices on this material have held firm. Bleaching powder continues to improve, and there has been a fair volume of business during the week and quite a sharp advance in the price of spot and forward positions. It is said in reliable quarters that the firmer condition is the result of heavy export business. Leading sellers have again advanced the price of calcium acetate, and the jump this time was greater than in previous advances. The reason given for asking \$6.00@\$6.05 for this material is that the cost of production continues to increase. There is a shortage of labor and with an increased demand from all directions producers feel justified in making the advance.

Copper sulphate and lead acetate have both held their own during the week. It is said that supplies are sufficient to take care of a better demand and no price advances can be expected within the immediate future. All potassums are in heavy demand, and with spot stocks reported light, prices are advancing. The bichromate of potash is held tightly now with some quoting two cents higher per pound than the price that prevailed last week, and if the demand continues further advances may be expected. Little caustic soda or soda ash is available here on spot, and with a heavy demand, the tendency is upward for forward positions. Nitrate of soda is in good demand with prices firm and advancing, and saltpeter continues to attract both domestic and foreign consumers.

**Acid, Acetic**—The easier feeling that was noted last week on commercial acetic remains, and the price for spot ranges around 22c and 23c a pound, while the re-distilled is quoted freely now at 23c@26c a pound on spot, with about the same price prevailing for delivery up to the end of this month. There is no particular activity in the glacial, and spot stocks are available in this market at 36½c@37c a pound. The pure is offered in the open market at 25c@26c a pound; the 28 per cent test is quoted quite freely at 53½c@6c a pound, and considerable of the 56 per cent test is available at 10¾@11c a pound.

**Acid, Muriatic**—The 22 degree is quoted at 2c@2½c a pound, and the 20 degree at 1¾c@2c a pound. Unlike other acids, muriatic has held fairly steady. There has been some dealer speculation during the week which would indicate that a better volume of trading is shortly expected. It cannot be learned that supplies are abundant in this market. There is some talk of high prices being offered by foreign consumers and this may account for the firmness of muriatic.

**Acid, Nitric**—It is said that some orders yet remain to be filled in Washington, and spot and September delivery are quoted at 7½c@7¾c a pound, for the 40 degree, while the 42 degree is 8c@8½c a pound on the spot. This acid

has held fairly steady within the week and although trading is not brisk, prices are being well maintained.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—The New York market on sulphuric has been a peculiar one during the week as holders of spot goods have been doing considerable trading among themselves, and wide price ranges have been heard. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted tightly at \$35@\$36 a ton, on the spot. Pyrite acid, is now quoted at \$30 a ton, as a flat price. The decline noted last week on the 60 degree pyrite has failed to recover, and the spot price is \$25@\$26 a ton, f. o. b. Southern works.

**Alums**—Trading has improved again on all alums and the advances noted last week continue to hold unchanged, and the market is getting tighter. The production during the summer months has been sufficient to take care of the routine business and there are no surplus stocks on hand, but the supply now seems sufficient to meet the present consumer demand. It is understood that there is much interest on the part of foreign consumers and perhaps this accounts for the stronger undertone. Spot quotations are: Potassium lump alum, 9c@10c a pound; potassium chrome alum, 33c@35c a pound; ammonium lump alum, 4½c@4¾c a pound, and ammonium chrome alum, 19c@20c a pound.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Considerable business continues in this material. There has been a steady consumer demand now for some time and nothing indicates that there will be any downward movement. Prevailing prices are 2c@2½c a pound, (½ per cent iron) while stocks free from iron have been quoted at 3½c@3½c a pound.

**Bleaching Powder**—This material continues to improve and within two weeks the tone of the market has become stronger until the condition is now back to almost a normal state. The export business has helped to strengthen the market and at the same time there has been a good volume of business to American consumers. The 27-pound tare is quoted at 2¾c@3c a pound, which is an advance of almost 1c a pound over quotations of last week. The 100-pound tare holds steady and unchanged at 4½c@5c a pound, while the general range for spot goods in domestic drums is from 2c to 2½c a pound, depending on seller and quantity.

**Calcium Acetate**—The demand for this product has been heavy and within the week large sellers have advanced their price to \$6.00@\$6.05 per 100 pounds. This is the sharpest advance that has been recorded for some time. While there is no shortage of stocks there is no large surplus.

**Copper Sulphate**—The small crystals are quoted at 9½c@9¾c a pound, while the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol, (large) holds steady and unchanged at 9½c@9¾c a pound, on the spot. A firm condition is reported from all directions.

**Lead Acetate**—The white crystals are finding a ready market at 15¾c@16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in fair volume at 14c@15c a pound. Lead acetate has been in good demand for some time, and according to inquiries the firm condition will hold.

**Magnesite**—The strong consumer demand continues from both American and South American users, and there is a brisk movement of stocks, with spot supplies reported light. Quotations in this market are from \$40@\$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50@\$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

**Potash, Caustic**—The New York market is holding steady and there has been a fair volume of business during the week. The 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works is quoted at 65c@66c a pound, and 84c@85c a pound is the price heard for the 88-92 degree material on the spot.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Makers are quoting moderately on the spot as it is said that supplies are not held in large quantities. Holders are asking 39½c@41c a pound for this material, which is another advance over quotations of last week. The consumer demand has been heavy and prices have been on the upward trend for some time.

**Potassium Prussiate**—Both the yellow and the red are scarce, and the demand continues heavy, but prices have

not advanced. Importers say that their plants in Japan are working night and day to take care of the American demand, but a number of orders remain unfilled. On the yellow the quotation is \$1.20@\$1.25 a pound, while the red is quoted on the spot at the flat price of \$2.90 a pound.

**Salt peter**—The market is firm and trading is brisk, with a stronger undertone. There has not been any material change in prices and nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate advance. South American consumers continue to manifest keen interest in salt peter and the export business is large. Prices are: 30c@31c a pound, for the granulated, and 36½c@37½c a pound for the crystals.

**Soda Ash**—This material continues scarce on the spot and prices are climbing. The quotation is being well sustained above the 4c mark and business is limited entirely to the quantity of spot stocks available. Makers say they are booked far ahead, and from 4½c to 4¾c a pound is the price quoted.

**Soda, Caustic**—Spot offerings are light and some producers say they are sold up for the balance of the year. From 9½c to 10½c a pound is the price which shows another advance in this product.

**Sodium Bichromate**—There is a heavy consumer demand for bichromate of soda, and another sharp advance has been recorded, holders asking 19½c to 21c a pound. Spot is held in light supply and the undertone of the market continues to grow firmer daily.

**Sodium Nitrate**—A steady and strong demand is noted and holders say they are unable to fill orders promptly because of the scarcity. The prices named are 6½c@6½c a pound, for the refined, and \$4.35@\$4.50 per hundred for the 95 per cent crude.

#### OF TRADE INTEREST

The Southeastern Laboratories of Atlanta, Ga., drugs, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. A. Roberts and others.

R. M. Stevenson of the McLoughlin-Gormley-King Company of Minneapolis, formerly manager of the New York Branch of that house, was a visitor in the local trade last week.

The Easton Paper Makers Chemical Co., Easton, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to operate a local plant. Charles K. Williams is the principal incorporator.

John C. Otis, a Cincinnati druggist, died last week at the age of 61. He was formerly president of the Cincinnati branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and president of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1899.

The Western Alkali Refining Co., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Incorporators, C. R. Mudge, C. D. Hopkins, and A. M. Gorman, Wilmington.

The Atlantic Supply Co., Newark, N. J., has been organized to operate a plant at 538 North Third Street, East Newark, for the manufacture of chemicals. A. Goldstein heads the company.

Charter has been granted in Delaware to the Hydragas Sales Co., Inc., of Portland, Me., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling chemicals, drugs, etc. The capital is announced at \$750,000; the incorporators are E. A. Armstrong, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del., and W. S. Randell, Portland, Me.

There are no soap factories in Jamaica and the trade in imported soaps, which in 1916 amounted to over \$300,000, is worthy of the attention of American manufacturers, says Consul Ross Hazeltine at Port Antonio. Last year British manufacturers held 94 per cent of the trade in laundry soap and 52 per cent of the trade in toilet soaps, and during the past three years they have controlled about 90 per cent of the total trade. Common laundry soap represents 89 per cent of the total imports.

#### AUGUST PRICES IN LONDON

The London *Chemist and Druggist* of August 11 says of various drugs, etc.:—"Epsom Salt—Druggists' quality is still in short supply, the Government having first call on the output. Second hands quote B. P. at about 24s per cwt. Fennel seed is quoted 50s per cwt. for fair East Indian.

Fenugreek Seed—Holders of Morocco are asking 40s per cwt. Galls—Chinese on the spot offer at 125s and to arrive at 115s, c. i. f.

Gelatin—A limited quantity of silver leaf is offered at 3s 7d per pound.

Cumin seed is steady at 67s 6d per cwt. for fair sifted Morocco. Dill seed is offering at 50s to 55s per cwt. according to quality.

Honey—Prices are steady, with good stocks available on the spot, fine bright amber liquid Jamaica offering at 79s pale set Cuban at 82s 6d down to 70s for dull.

Ipecacuanha is steady at 9s 11d to 10s and Cartagena at 9s 9d per pound.

Lemon Juice—There appears to be no raw Sicilian available on spot and the price is nominal. Lemon Oil—with a continued slow sale, spot sellers offer at 4s to 4s 1d per pound for good quality, and to arrive from 4s 3d to 4s 6d c. i. f. is quoted.

Citric acid is unaltered at 3s 4d per pound on the spot.

Cloves are firmer, with buyers of fair Zanzibar on the spot at 1s 3d sellers asking 1s 3½d; delivery prices are nominal.

Codliver Oil—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 27 that there is no business reported and no quotation is available.

Coriander seed is steady at 67s 6d per cwt. for Morocco on the spot. The quotation for shipment is 55s to 57s 6d c. i. f. terms. East Indian on the spot is offering at 60s but is slow of sale.

#### ASBESTOS PLANTS RUSHED

The Asbestos Paper Manufacturers' Association met last week to arrange for completion of the Government contracts on the war camps. These contracts cover 16 cantonments and rush orders have been received for the completion of the awards with all possible speed following the installation of the steam equipment. All Federal contracts are to have the right of way.

Manufacturers represented at the meeting comprised the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company, the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler; the H. F. Watson Company, Erie; the Franklin Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Pa.; the Sall Mountain Company, of Scranton and Chicago; the Philip Carey Company, of Cincinnati, and the Baltimore Asbestos and Roof Waterproofing Company.

These companies were represented also at a meeting of the Asbestos Textile Manufacturers' Association, all members of which are rushed with orders, many covering Government contracts. Other companies in the textile conference were the Asbestos Fiber Company, of North Wales; the American Asbestos Company, Norristown; the General Asbestos and Rubber Company, Charleston, S. C.; the Asbestos Textile Company, Reynoldsville, Pa., and the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

##### Advanced

Acid, Phosphoric, Syrup, 3c@10c	Henbane Leaves, German, 85c.
Arrowroot, Bermuda, 10c@15c	Lead Acetate, 15c.
Blue Mass, 12c	Mercury with Chalk, 3c.
Calcium Hypophosphate, 25c	Oil, Almond, Bitter, \$1.25
Codeine, \$1.05	Bergamot, 25c.
Hydrochloride, \$1.05	Ointment, Mercurial, 14c
Nitrate, \$1.05	Orange Peel, 10c
Salicylate, \$2.90	Potassium Bicarbonate, 5c.
Phosphate, \$2.90	Chlorate, 7c
Sulphate, \$1.95	Hypophosphate, 25c
Flaxseed, \$1.50	Sodium Hypophosphate, 35c

##### Declined

Almonds, Bitter, 3c@5c	Cassia, Saigon, 15c
Benzaldehyde, \$1	Oil, Orange, Sweet, 25c
Benzoin, Sumatra, 10c	Saccharin, 75c

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### FEW CHANGES IN DYESTUFFS

**Inquiries Regarding New York Stocks Available Indicate Consumers Interest—Some Coal-Tar Colors Sharply Advanced—Intermediates Remain Practically Unchanged.**

No color or dyestuffs materials have shown any weakening during the week, and few advances have occurred. The condition is about the same as it was a week ago, with, however, a stronger undertone. Inquiries indicate that consumers are anxious to know what stocks are available. The export demand continues heavy and while some shipments are being made to South America, few are going to Europe.

There are indications of increased activity in colors and dyestuffs in the near future and large dealers and importers seem to be quite satisfied with the outlook.

Coal-tar colors have held steady with sharp advances reported on some varieties. Supply and demand has been the dominating element in price fluctuations and everything points to the best season that has been seen in this industry since color making in America has become such an important institution. The demand has been heavy and with some stocks reported unusually scarce prices have held their own.

It is known that the Government is in need of large quantities of certain coal-tar colors and this has caused considerable speculation with wide price fluctuations. Advances previously reported, have, in most cases held. Enterprising manufacturers are endeavoring to produce every color that heretofore was made in Germany, and latest advices are to the effect that the undertaking will be successful.

Egg and blood albumen are in good demand, and with spot stocks still reported unusually light, prices are holding firm and quatably unchanged. Archil, cochineal, cutch, fustic and sumac are receiving much attention from consumers. Gambier, while in light supply, is not in very strong demand. The logwood situation is firmer.

In coal tar derivatives nothing of a startling nature has been reported. Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in fair demand. Aniline oil and salts have shown a slight improvement. The New York market on naphthalene, both flake and balls is quiet.

**Albumen**—There continues considerable buying interest but business is greatly restricted on account of light supplies of spot stocks, especially the Chinese egg. Arrivals from China of this material are decreasing daily, and while the imported blood is not plentiful supplies seem sufficient to take care of the current demand. The average holder of the egg is asking from \$1 and up to \$1.10 a pound for the Chinese egg. The price for the domestic blood ranges from 50c to 52c a pound, while the imported is quoted moderately on the spot at from 58c to 61c a pound.

**Archil**—Concentrated archil is quoted on the spot at 21c @ 26c a pound, but only small quantities are available in this market. The triple is quoted at 18c @ 20c a pound, while the double holds at around 15c a pound, as the inside, with others are asking as high as 17c a pound as the maximum. Local holders are getting a constant call from foreign consumers for all grades of archil.

**Cochineal**—The New York market remains unchanged on cochineal, and little business has passed during the week at less than 55c a pound, with a number of holders quoting tightly at 60c a pound flat.

**Cutch**—Spot quotations at the close were: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13c a pound, the liquid 8½c @ 9c a pound, and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound. The tone of the New York market remains firm. While there appears to be no pressing demand, consumers are showing considerable interest in the way of inquiries, and when the demand becomes strong prices may advance.

**Divi Divi**—This article is scarce on the spot and the market remains firm. Within the past few days some stocks have arrived, but because of the bullish idea among

importers these supplies have gone into storage when ready buyers were not available. The quotation for divi divi ranges from \$69 to \$71 a ton. There is a possibility that \$70 a ton will be the prevailing price when DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS reaches its subscribers. At this writing, however, \$69 is the inside price and stocks are available at this figure.

**Gambier**—Dealers are quoting the common at 15½c @ 16½c a pound; the 25 per cent tan, 10c @ 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1 at 23c @ 24c a pound, and cubes No 2, at 21c a pound, as the inside, and up to 22½c a pound as the outside figure.

**Indigo**—Around 30c @ 32c a pound is the quotation generally heard for spot wool indigo, with 50c @ 54c a pound as the prevailing price for the spot cotton indigo. Inquiries are heavy and the demand is improving daily. There has been a considerable shipment of stocks to South America and some movement of stocks to European countries.

**Logwood**—Importers of the sticks are quoting with much firmness as the demand becomes heavier. Arrivals here from Hayti and Mexico, while not large seem sufficient to handle the present consumer demand. The price of logwood chips ranges from 3c to 3½c a pound, which is an advance over the price of last week. The Mexican (Campeache) grade is quoted moderately on the spot at \$40 @ \$41 a ton, while the Hayti grade is available on the spot at \$36 @ \$42 a ton, depending upon seller and quantity. The 1 degree extract was quoted quite freely at the close at 15c a pound, and although as low as 11c was heard as the minimum large quantities could not be bought in this market at the low figure.

**Fustic**—Orders continue to be received from Washington for several grades of fustic, and this has given a firmer tone to the local market, and with a steady demand from independent consumers, the undertone is stronger, with indications of advances. Spot stocks are light. For the solid extract, prices range from 24c @ 25c a pound, and for the chips 5½c @ 6c a pound are the prevailing figures. Fustic sticks are held tightly at \$47 @ \$48 a ton, and some importers at the close were asking as high as \$49 a ton. These materials are used in the making of khaki uniforms for the American army.

**Sumac**—There is only a small quantity of the Sicilian available in this market, and around \$85 a ton is the price named. This stock is guaranteed 27 per cent tan. The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted at \$50 to \$59 a ton. Perhaps a firm bid could secure the last named grade at a shade below \$50, but buyer and quantity would determine the price. Some large dealers are not quoting on foreign stocks, but a fair amount is available on spot, and other stocks, it is understood, are afloat and nearby.

#### Coal Tar Derivatives

**Acid, Naphthionic**—Refined naphthionic acid remains unchanged at \$1.80 @ \$1.90 a pound, with \$1.40 @ \$1.50 a pound prevailing for the crude, f. o. b. works. Makers are still disinclined to produce in larger quantities than necessary to take care of immediate consumer requirements.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Orders from Washington for this acid continues to excite much interest in the New York market, and it is rumored that several bids are shortly to be opened for large supplies. The prevailing price is about 34c a pound. Some holders are asking 35c a pound as a flat price, but many shipments have been made at the former figure.

**Aniline Oil for Red**—Nothing new has developed during the week on the Red of this oil. The usual volume of business has passed at \$1.12 @ \$1.15 a pound.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—During the week several sales in lots of 10 tons and over were made at 27c a pound, drums extra, and this figure seems to be about the inside price for moderate quantities, although in some directions the oil has been quoted at 28c a pound, drums included. Prices ranged from 28c @ 28½c a pound, drums extra. A fair inquiry is noted for the salts, although the demand is not particularly active, and spot quotations are made freely at 32c @ 34c a pound.

**Benzidine**—The price of the base is \$1.85 to \$1.95 a pound, while the sulphate is held in moderate spot quanti-

ties at \$1.60 @ \$1.70 a pound. The tone of the market is firm, and there has been a brisk movement of stocks this week toward consumers. The quantity of spot available is not large, but thus far orders have been filled promptly, and in some instances slightly shaded on the minimum quotation.

**Metatoluylenediamine**—Some improvement has been reported during the week on this material, and the undertone of the local market is firmer. The spot quotation remains unchanged at \$1.70 @ \$1.75 a pound. Speculation among dealers continues.

**Naphthalene**—The market is not particularly active and sellers quote from 9c to 9½c a pound for a good grade of flake naphthalene, depending on seller and quantity. The balls are quoted at 11c a pound.

**Dinitrotoluol**—It is understood that there are fair quantities of this material awaiting orders from consumers, with around 60c a pound named as the maximum price, and 55c a pound as the inside quotation. Consumers are showing much interest in the way of inquiries, but large business has not developed.

**Para-amidophenol**—Consumers have been more anxious about this material during the week and although prices have not advanced holders seem better satisfied with the present condition. Additional orders could be handled conveniently, and offerings were being made on the spot at \$4.00 @ \$4.50 a pound, for the base, with spot hydrochloride ranging from \$5 to \$5.50 a pound.

**Benzol**—No change of importance has occurred and sellers quote 50c to 53c a gallon, depending on quantity. There is a fairly strong undertone although many sellers are pessimistic, despite the fact that bullish rumors regarding Government purchases have been circulated recently. For the 90 per cent material the consumer inquiry continues keen. The spot price is around 51c a gallon.

**Betanaphthol**—The inquiry is centered mostly in sublimed material, and supplies are now relatively tight. Few sellers have goods to offer, as the production of the sublimed is limited. About 88c a pound is the price for nearby and even future delivery though 84c @ 85c a pound is quoted in some quarters. The technical is available at 62c @ 65c a pound. The figure named for the U. S. P. is \$1.25 a pound.

**Dinitrophenol**—From 57c to 58c a pound is the price quoted in the open market, but quantity is still a factor to be considered, and this is responsible for the range. Business is not pressing, but a fair demand is noted, with much of this product going into export.

**Toluidine**—The market is steady on para toluidine and \$2 @ \$2.20 is the price named for spot goods. A fairly heavy demand is noted, and makers are having difficulty in taking care of all the business offered. Spot and nearby ortho toluidine varies in price from 90c to \$1.00 a pound. None of these grades are plentiful.

**Toluol**—Occasional small lots are offered from time to time at \$1.70 to \$1.80 a pound. Chief interest now centers on forward positions because of light quantities of spot available. The tone of the market is firm.

#### FRENCH PLAN TO MAKE DYES

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris is sending out announcements of the French Government's plans to break the ante bellum monopoly enjoyed by Germany in dye, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing, and after the war to fill foreign, as well as domestic markets with "Made in France" products. The French trade body tells of the organization of powerful associations of chemists, engineers and manufacturers, one of which, with a capital of \$8,000,000, is to receive from the Government at the end of the war a number of munition plants which in a short time can be turned into great dye and chemical factories.

The Ajax Aniline Works, Inc., have been incorporated at Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture dyes and chemicals. The capital stock is \$3,000. Incorporators: Morris and Frida Frankfurter, New York, and Isidor Khan, Brooklyn.

#### MRS. MACDONALD'S DYE DISCOVERY New York Woman Tells of Experiments She Made With Autumn Leaves.

The manufacture of dyes from maple leaves for which a patent was granted recently to Mrs. Edith O'Neil MacDonald of St. Regis Falls, N. Y., as mentioned in a recent issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, has drawn the attention of textile interests who have tested the dyes and found them fast and adaptable to many purposes in the trade. Mrs. MacDonald, who is the wife of Deputy State Conservation Commissioner MacDonald, of Albany, and daughter of the late Senator William T. O'Neil, gives the following account of her discovery:

"I canvassed the wants of America as set forth in the newspapers, and finally decided the dye shortage at the time was the most acute situation, and the most possible and probable field of discovery. I read newspapers, magazines and technical journals and searched my immediate surroundings for something that looked like dye.

"Then there came a north country October windstorm that tore all the leaves from the trees. Following it, a continued rain saturated them and glued them to the cement walks. Finally the sun dried them and left leaf-prints of this dye of mine. Thousands of people in the north country walked over these prints and have walked over them for many years. I have myself, and seen them only as an artistic but empty outline. But this day my mind was adjusted to a dye focus, and at sight of the dainty brown prints I leaped at the possibilities they might contain. I gathered an armful, and in twenty-four hours I had an array of tints of gold that rivaled the sunshine—gold that would neither boil out, wash out nor fade out, though I tried it in weeks of sunlight.

"I communicated with Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the United States dye expert. Under his tutelage I acquired a more or less accurate knowledge of dyeing and textile chemistry. I mastered the use of mordants, and six weeks later I had finished a demonstration that contains every sable shade ranging from a shimmering, glistening gold to the darkest seal brown, as well as grays and taupes, in this demonstration I used wool, silk, velvet, feathers and paper, also demonstrating the use of the solid extract as an ink and water-color paint. The Patent Office examined the dye, tested it and allowed my claim."

#### AMERICAN COLOR CARD IS OUT

The spirit of the times shines in the American season color card for spring, 1918, which the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has ready for distribution.

Not only do three colors on the card appear under the patriotic names of "Liberty," "Flag," and "Glory," but ten shades under military classification represent the official Government colors for uniforms and decorations. The new card is said to be the most distinctive in character ever put out by the association, in that the colors are novel, the names apt and the *tout ensemble* cheerful in its atmosphere. The card is a good illustration of the progress of the dye-making industry in this country.

In all, the new color card portrays forty-two shades; the three of patriotic tone are blues. "Gladiolus," "Red Cross" and "Peony" are the names of three reds. Three blues are "Wireless," "Japan" and "Old China." Continuing the red shades are three belonging to the rose family—"May Rose," "Azalea" and "Heather." Three brilliant shades of green are "Lettuce," "Shamrock" and "Alfalfa." "Mallow" and "Cyclamen" are two glowing shades of purple, and "Columbine," "Elderberry" and "Lobelia" are names given to other popular shades of purple. "Lark" is a light brown, "Thrush" a medium shade of brown and "Wren" the darkest shade.

An innovation which adds much to the trade value of the card is the cable number arranged for the benefit of foreign buyers. It obviates the former costly method of having to name the color wanted when cabling an order.

Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, was in the city on a business trip last week.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in original packages as usually purchased by manufacturers and jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Bismuth Subnitrate .....	lb. — — 2.85	Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 5-gr. v. ea. — — 1.00
Subiodide .....	lb. — — 4.75	15 gr. vials .....ea. — — 1.00
Tannate .....	lb. — — 2.90	Nominal.
Valerate .....	lb. — — 4.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	lb. .07½ — .07½	Ergot, Russian .....lb. .74 — .75
Crystals. U. S. P. Kegs .....	lb. .08½ — .08½	Spanish .....lb. .72 — .74
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. .07½ — .07½	Ether, U. S. P., 1900 .....lb. — — .31
Bromine, U. S. P., tins .....	lb. — — .76	U. S. P., 1880 .....lb. — — .35
Burgundy Pitch .....	lb. .05½ — .06½	Washed .....lb. — — .31
*Imported .....	lb. .25 — .29	
Cadmium Bromide, crystals .....	lb. — — 4.20	Calamansi, .....lb. 1.34 — 1.40
Iodide .....	lb. — — 5.10	Formaldehyde .....lb. .16 — .17
Metal sticks .....	lb. — — 2.15	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs. ....lb. .80 — 1.05
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk .....	lb. 11.00 — 11.50	Gelatin, silver .....lb. 1.60 — 1.65
Hydrobromide .....	lb. 10.70 — 12.00	*Gold .....lb. — — 1.70
Citrated, U. S. P. ....	lb. 7.00 — 7.50	Glucose .....100 lbs. 2.75 — 2.90
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials .....	oz. — — 1.30	
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials .....	oz. — — 1.40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....
Calcium Glycerophosphate .....	lb. — — 2.25	Drums and bbls. added .....lb. .64 — .64½
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. ....	lb. 1.00 — 1.05	C. P. in cans .....lb. .65½ — .66
Iodide .....	lb. 4.60 — 4.65	Dynamite, drum included .....lb. .65 — .66
Phosphate, Precip .....	lb. .34 — .35	Saponification, Loose .....lb. .50 — .50½
Sulphocarbonate .....	lb. — — 1.40	Soap, Lye, Loose .....lb. .45 — .45½
Calomel, see Mercury.		*Grains of Paradise .....lb. 3.95 — 4.05
*Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls. bk. lb. ....	lb. — — .84½	Guaiacol, liquid .....lb. 15.00 — 16.00
Square of 4 ounces .....	lb. — — .85½	Guarana .....lb. 1.00 — 1.05
16's in 1-lb. carton .....	lb. — — .81	Gun Cotton .....oz. .18 — .20
24's in 1-lb. cartons .....	lb. — — .86½	*Haarlem Oil, bottles .....gross 6.45 — 7.00
32's in 1-lb. cartons .....	lb. — — .86½	Hexamethylene tetramine .....lb. .90 — .95
Cases of 100 blocks .....	lb. — — .85	*Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime .....lb. .36 — .38
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs .....	lb. .75 — .79	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime .....lb. .23 — .25
Monobromated .....	lb. 2.50 — 2.55	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10gr. lots
Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb. 1.05 — 1.10	4-oz. bottles .....gross — — 6.75
Powdered .....	lb. 1.15 — 1.20	12-oz. bottles .....gross — — 15.25
Russian .....	lb. 3.95 — 4.00	16-oz. bottles .....gross — — 18.75
Powdered .....	lb. 4.00 — 4.05	Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans .....
Carbon bisulphide, bulk .....	lb. .06½ — .07	lb. 2.63 — 2.75
Casein, C. P. ....	lb. .44 — .50	*Ichthyol .....
Cerium Oxalate .....	lb. .60 — .61	lb. 14.25 — 17.00
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	lb. .04½ — .05	Iodine, Resublimed .....
Heavy .....	lb. .03½ — .04½	lb. 3.50 — 3.55
Chloral Hydrate .....	.25-lb. jars — — 1.65	Iodoform, Powdered .....
Charcoal Willow, powdered .....	lb. .06 — .06½	Crystals .....
Wood, powdered .....	lb. .06½ — .07	Iron Hypophosphite .....
Chlorine, liquid .....	lb. .30 — .35	Iodide .....
Chloroform .....	lb. — — .83	Sub-sulphate .....
Chrysarobin, U. S. P. ....	lb. 6.50 — 12.00	Isinglass, American .....
Cinchonidin, Alk. ....	oz. — — 1.21	Russian .....
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals .....	oz. — — .66	Kamala, U. S. P. .....
Sulphate .....	oz. — — .46	Kaolin .....
Cinnabar .....	lb. — — .34½	Kola Nuts, West Indies .....
Civet .....	oz. — — .50	Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison). ....	lb. 1.95 — 2.20	Anhydrous, cans .....
Oleate .....	oz. — — .48	Lead Carbonate, med. .....
*Cocaine, Alkaloid .....	oz. — — .84 — .95	Chloride .....
Hydrochloride, bulk .....	oz. — — 7.25	Iodide .....
*Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb. .27 — .28	Sticks, bbls. Corigliano .....
Boxes .....	lb. .32 — .35	Lupulin, U. S. P. .....
Cases, fingers .....	lb. .37 — .38	Carbonate .....
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials .....	oz. — — 12.55	Salicylate .....
½ oz. vials .....	oz. — — 12.75	Lupulin, U. S. P. .....
Bulk .....	oz. — — 12.50	Lycopodium, U. S. P. ....lb. 2.45 — 3.00
Acetate, 1 oz., vials .....	oz. — — 11.35	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs. ....lb. .20 — .21
½ oz. vials .....	oz. — — 11.50	Glycerophosphate .....
Bulk .....	oz. — — 11.30	Hypophosphite .....
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials .....	oz. — — 9.45	Iodide .....
½ oz. vials .....	oz. — — 9.65	Oxide, tins. light .....
Bulk .....	oz. — — 9.40	Peroxide, cans .....
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials .....	oz. — — 10.05	Salicylate .....
Bulk .....	oz. — — 10.25	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, crystals .....
Collodion, U. S. P. ....	lb. .38 — .40	U. S. P. ....100 lbs. ....lb. 4.00 — 4.25
Flexible, U. S. P. ....	lb. .44 — .46	Manganese Glycerophosphate .....
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	lb. .25 — .26	Hypophosphite .....
Pulp, U. S. P. ....	lb. .36 — .37	Iodide s. v. .....
*Spanish Apples .....	lb. .51 — .54	*Peroxide .....
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....	lb. .45 — .60	Sulphate, crystals .....
Ideate, powdered 20 p. e. ....	lb. — — 1.50	Manna, large flake .....
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.		Small flake .....
Cotton Soluble .....	lb. .79 — 1.00	Sorts .....
*Coumarin, refined .....	lb. 18.50 — 19.50	Menthol, Japanese .....
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. ....	lb. — — .50	Recryst. ....lb. 3.00 — 3.05
Powdered, 99 p. c. ....	lb. — — .49½	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea. — — 3.85 — 3.90
Croosote, Beechwood .....	lb. 1.90 — 2.00	Bisulphate .....
*Carbonate .....	lb. 7.55 — 8.45	Blue Mass .....
Cresol, U. S. P. ....	lb. .32 — .33	Powdered .....
*Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste .....	lb. .34 — .36	Blue Ointment, 30 p. c. ....lb. — — .86
*Jewelers large .....	lb. 1.12 — 1.22	Calomel, American .....
Small .....	lb. .85 — .89	Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb. — — 1.18
French .....	lb. .34 — .38	Powdered, Granular .....
Dextrin, Corn, bags .....	100 lbs. — — 5.90	Iodide, green .....
*Potato, Domestic .....	lb. .09 — .10	Red .....
*Imported .....	lb. .13 — .14	Yellow .....
Dover's Powder, U. S. P. ....	lb. 4.90 — 5.00	Red Precipitate .....
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	lb. .30 — .50	Powdered .....
Reeds .....	lb. 2.35 — 2.40	White Precipitate .....
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ....	ea. — — 2.75	Powdered .....
5 gr. vials .....	ea. — — 1.05	Nominal.

\*Nominal.

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal ..lb.	12.00	-14.00	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure ..lb.	.16	- .16%	Citric crystals, bbls ..lb.	.72	- .75
Milk, powdered ..lb.	.16	- .19	Ordinary ..lb.	.11	- .12	Powder ..lb.	.72½	- .75
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums ..lb.	.19	- .20	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. ..lb.	.25	- .29	Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.10	- 1.15
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz. ....	-	-11.10	Benzoate, gran., U. S. P. ....lb.	4.25	- 4.50	Hydromic, 85 p.c. ....lb.	1.26	- 1.50
Hydrochlor, ½-oz.v.1-oz.box oz. ....	-	-11.10	Bicarb, U.S.P., powd, bbls. ....lb.	-	- .03%	German .....lb.	-	-
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans ..oz. ....	-	-10.80	Bromide, U.S.P. ....lb.	.45	- .60	Formic, 75 p.c. ....lb.	.35	- .40
1-oz. vials ..oz. ....	-	-10.85	Cacodylate ..oz. ....lb.	2.50	- 3.50	Gallic, U. S. P., bulk ..lb.	1.45	- 1.50
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes oz. ....	-	-11.05	Citrate, U. S. P., cryst. ....lb.	-	- .85	Glycerophosphoric ....lb.	3.45	- 5.00
¾-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..oz. ....	-	-11.10	Granular, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	- .95	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150. ....oz.	.25	- .30
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v. ....oz. ....	-	-15.25	Phosphate, U. S. P., gran. ....lb.	-	- .13	Hydromeric, Conc. ....lb.	.24	- 2.45
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. ....oz. ....	-	-13.75	Recrystallized ..lb.	.17	- .18	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	- .40
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.v.oz. ....	-	-16.05	Dried ..lb.	.25	- .26	Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	.20	- .25
*Moss, Iceland ..lb.	.35	- .40	Salicylate, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	- 1.20	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	2.05	- 2.10
Irish ..lb.	.10	- .11	Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	-	- .12	U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....lb.	.53	- .55
Must, pods, Cab. ....oz.	10.00	-10.50	Tungstate ..lb.	-	- 1.50	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. ....lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Tonquin ....oz.	20.00	-20.25	Spermaceti, blocks ..lb.	.24	- .25	Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	- 7.40
Grain Cab ....oz.	20.00	-28.00	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	- .55	Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.0134	- .02
Tonquin ....oz.	29.25	-29.75	Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47	- .50	Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys ..lb.	.0834	- .09
Druggists ....oz.	27.50	-28.00	Ether Comp. ....lb.	.48	- .49	Nitro Muratic ..lb.	.20	- .23
Synthetic ..lb.	11.50	-12.75	Starch, Corn Pearl, bags .cwt.	5.80	- 5.83	Oleic, purified ..lb.	.30	- .35
Naphthalene, flake ..lb.	.09%	.10	Potato, granulated ..lb.	.13	- .14	Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.46	- .47
Balls ..lb.	.10	- .10%	*Storax, liquid, cases ..lb.	6.75	- 7.25	Picric, kegs ..lb.	.80	- 1.00
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate ..lb.	.22	-	Strontium Acetate ..lb.	1.25	- 1.65	Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	- .75
Sulphate ..lb.	.27	- .29	Bromide, gran. ....lb.	-	- .86	Pyrogallic, resublimed ..lb.	3.15	- 3.25
Nux Vomica, whole ..lb.	.12	- .13	Iodide ..lb.	-	- 3.65	Crystals, bottles ..lb.	2.95	- 3.15
Powdered ..lb.	.16½	- .17	Acetate ..lb.	-	- 2.35	Pyrogallic, purified ..lb.	.05	- .06
*Opium, cases ..lb.	-	-30.00	Nitrate ..lb.	-	- 2.35	Crude ..gal.	.24	- .29
Jobbing lots ..lb.	-	-30.00	Sulphate crystals, bulk ..oz.	-	- 2.35	Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
*Granular ..lb.	-	-32.00	Strychnine Alkd, cryst.,%vial. ....oz.	-	- 2.35	Stearic, Triple Pressed ..lb.	.26	- .26½
*Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	-30.00	Acetate ..oz.	-	- 2.35	Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.05	- .07
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. ....lb.	1.50	- 1.55	Nitrate ..oz.	-	- 2.35	Sulphurous ..lb.	.03	- .05
Paraffin ..lb.	3.45	- 3.90	Sulphate crystals, bulk ..oz.	.42	- .43	Tannic, U. S. P., bulk ..lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. ....lb.	3.00	- 3.50	Sulphonated 100 oz. lots ..oz.	1.25	- 1.50	Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	.76	- .82
Paris Green, kegs ..lb.	.40	- .42	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	- 16.00	Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	.76	- .78
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....lb.	.04½	- .04%	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. ....lb.	13.40	- 14.40			
Cream ..lb.	.07¾	.08	Sulphur, bbls, roll ..lb.	100 lbs.	3.70	Essential Oils		
Lily white ..lb.	.09½	.10	Flour ..lb.	100 lbs.	3.85	Almond, bitter ..lb.	15.00	- 16.00
Snow white ..lb.	.13	- .14	Flowers ..lb.	100 lbs.	4.00	Artificial, chlorine traces ..lb.	5.15	- 5.30
*Phenolphthalein ..lb.	15.50	-16.50	Precipitated (Lac) ..lb.	.30	- .35	Free from chlorine ..lb.	5.60	- 6.00
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	1.75	- 2.05	Washed ..lb.	.08	- .09	Amber, crude ..lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Red ..lb.	1.20	- 1.25	Kegs ..per kg.	5.75	- 6.10	Rectified ..lb.	1.70	- 1.95
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. vials, gr. ....lb.	-	- .15	Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.08	- .09	Anise ..lb.	1.08	- 1.10
Piperin ..lb.	13.00	-18.00	Tar, Barbadoes ..gal.	.90	- 1.00	Bay ..lb.	2.30	- 2.50
Poppy Heads ..lb.	.80	- .82	North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	-	- .85	*Bergamot ..lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Potassium acetate ..oz.	1.25	- 1.26	Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.62	- .65	Synthetic ..lb.	3.05	- 3.50
Bicarb ..lb.	1.40	- 1.45	Casks ..lb.	.58	- .59	Bois de Rose ..lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Bisulphite ..lb.	.45	- .60	Terpine Hydrate ..lb.	.56	- .60	Cade ..lb.	1.00	- 1.10
C. P. ....lb.	.75	- .85	Terpineol ..lb.	.75	- .90	Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs. ....lb.	.80	- .90
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.35	- 1.38	Thymol, crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	- 23.40	Camphor, heavy gravity ..lb.	.12	- .15
Cryst. (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.50	- 1.51	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	- 19.65	Japanese, white ..lb.	.16	- .18
Citrate, bulk ..lb.	-	- 1.54	Tin crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.40	- .40½	Caraway ..lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	-	- 1.45	Bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	19½	- 20	Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Hypophosphate, bulk ..oz.	2.15	- 2.20	Oxide, 50 lb. bbls. ....lb.	.64½	- .65	Lead Free ..lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	2.90	- 2.95	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crude. ....lb.	3.75	- 3.80	Redistilled, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	- 1.90
Lactophosphate ..oz.	-	- .25	Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	.13	- .14	Cedar Leaf ..lb.	.85	- 1.00
*Permanganate, U. S. P. ....lb.	5.40	- 5.43	Artificial ..lb.	-	-	Cedar Wood ..lb.	.16	- .18
Salicylate ..lb.	2.90	- 2.95	Spirits, see Naval Stores. ....oz.	.67	- .70	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	20.00	- 23.00
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11	- 1.16	Vanillin ..oz.	.80	- .85	Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..lb.	.57	- .60
Tartrate, powdered ..lb.	1.31	- 1.32..	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. ....oz.	.23	- .24	Java ..lb.	.85	- .95
Quassia chips ..lb.	.07	- .07½	Zinc Carbonate ..lb.	.16	- .17	Cloves, cans ..lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..oz.	-	- .75	Iodide ..lb.	-	- 3.25	Bottles ..lb.	2.55	- 2.60
50-oz. tins ..oz.	-	- 75½	Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45	- .50	Copiba ..lb.	1.00	- 1.05
25-oz. tins ..oz.	-	- .76	Oxide, Amer. Process ..lb.	.10½	- .10½	Coriander ..lb.	13.50	- 14.00
5-oz. tins ..oz.	-	- .77	Permanganate ..lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Cubes ..lb.	6.75	- 7.00
1-oz. tins ..oz.	-	- .80	Salicylate ..lb.	.15	- .18	Cumin ..lb.	4.50	- 4.60
*Second Hands ..lb.	.82	- .84	Sulphate ..lb.	.06½	- .07	Erigeron ..lb.	1.50	- 1.75
*Amsterdam ..lb.	.75	- .76			Eucalyptus, Australian ..lb.	.65	- .75	
*German ..lb.	.75	- .76			Fennel, sweet ..lb.	4.50	- 5.50	
*Java ..lb.	.75	- .76			Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	5.10	- 5.60	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz. ....oz.	-	- .80			Bourbon ..lb.	5.25	- 5.50	
Sulphate, tins ..oz.	-	- .40			Turkish ..lb.	3.75	- 4.00	
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	12.00	-13.00			Ginger ..lb.	8.00	- 8.50	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. ....lb.	-	- .57			Gingergrass ..lb.	1.80	- 2.10	
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	-	- .40			Hemlock ..lb.	.95	- 1.05	
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb. ....lb.	7.00	- 7.20			Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	15.60	- 16.00	
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls. ....lb.	.02½	- .04			Twice rect. ....lb.	17.00	- 18.00	
*Saccharin, U. S. P., soluble ..lb.	40.00	- 40.50			Wood ..lb.	2.00	- 2.50	
U.S.P. Insoluble ..lb.	46.00	- 46.50			Lavender flowers ..lb.	4.90	- 5.40	
Safrole ..lb.					Spike Garden ..lb.	.90	- 1.10	
Salicin, bulk ..lb.	16.00	- 16.75				.75	- 1.00	
Salol, powd, 5-lb.carton,U.S.P. ....lb.	-	- 1.97						
Sandalwood ..lb.	.18	- .19						
Ground ..lb.	.20	- .22						
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P. ....lb.	46.50	- 46.75						
Scammony, resin ..lb.	47.15	- 47.75						
Powdered ..lb.	2.50	- 2.50						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	.27	- 3.00						
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. ....oz.	-	- .57						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) ..oz.	.41	- .42						
Oxide ..oz.	.96	- 1.01						
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.27	- .28						
Marseilles, white ..lb.	.18	- .19						
Green pure ..lb.	.17	- .18						
Ordinary ..lb.	.12	- .13						
*Nominal.								



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

		Heavy Chemicals	
Blueflag	.15 - .20	Celery	.25 - .25%
Bryonia	.39 - .49	Colchicum	.290 - .300
Burdock, Imported	.25 - .29	Conium	.54 - .59
American	.18 - .20	Coriander, Natural	.16 - .16%
Calamus, bleached	.270 - .290	Bleached, Domestic	.18 - .18%
Unbleached, natural	.24 - .26	Bombay	.14 - .14%
Cochon, black	.04 - .05	Cumin, Levant	.19 - .19%
Blue	.04 - .05	Malta	.18 - .18%
Colchicum	.270 - .275	Mogador	.19 - .19%
Colombo, whole	.14 - .16	Morocco	.18 - .18%
Confrey	.15 - .16	Dill	.20 - .20%
Culver's	.12 - .12%	Fennel, French	.15 - .15%
Grenabill see Geranium.		*German, small	.25 - .26
Dandelion, English	.15 - .40	*Romanian, small	.19% - .21%
American	.15 - .40	Flax, whole	per bbl. 13.00 - 13.25
Doggrass, true, imported	.130 - .150	Ground	.07 - .07%
Bermuda, cut	.65 - .70	Foenugreec	.10% - .11
Echinacea	.39 - .41	Domestic	.10 - .10%
Elecampane	.09 - .11	*Hemp, Manchurian	.04% - .05
Galanga	.13 - .15	*Russian	.08 - .08%
Geissospermum	.10 - .11	Henbane	.31 - .33
Gentian	.14 - .16	Job's Tears, white	.09 - .10
Powdered	.15 - .20	Larkspur	.22% - .25
Geranium	.09 - .10	Lobelia	.21% - .23%
Powdered	.12 - .13	Millet, natural	.04 - .04%
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	.17 - .20	*Hulled	.08 - .08%
Bleached	.21 - .23	Mustard, Bari, Brown	.14 - .14%
Ginseng, Cultivated	.410 - .450	Bombay, Brown	.11 - .11%
Wild, Eastern	.620 - .645	California, brown	.14 - .14%
Northwestern	.645 - .670	Chinese	.08% - .09
Southern	.650 - .720	Dutch, yellow	.14 - .14%
Golden Seal	.520 - .540	English, yellow	.14 - .14%
Powdered	.570 - .600	*German, yellow	.14% - .15
Hellebore, Black	.125 - .135	Sicily, brown	.14 - .14%
White, Domestic	.20 - .22	Parsley, Dutch	.16% - .18%
Powdered	.24 - .26	*Russian	.74 - .75
*Imported	.40 - .44	*Turkish	.60% - .61
Ipecac, Cartagena	.245 - .250	Pumpkin	.10% - .11
Powdered	.265 - .270	Quince, select	.79 - .89
Rio	.250 - .275	Rape, English	.09% - .10
Jalap, whole	.15 - .16	Japanese	.10 - .10%
Powdered	.20 - .21	Sabadilla (whole)	.20% - .23%
Kava Kava	.18% - .19	Stavesacre	.24% - .28
Lady Slipper	.42 - .46	Stramonium	.15% - .17%
Licorice, Russian, cut	.80 - .90	*Strophanthus, Hiispidus	.230 - .240
Spanish natural, bales	.17% - .18%	Kome	.395 - .400
Selected	.25 - .28	Sunflower, large	.05 - .05%
Powdered	.19 - .23	Small	.05 - .05%
Lovage, Amer.	.38 - .40	Turmeric, Aleppy	.10% - .11
Manaca	.21 - .23	China	.08 - .08%
Mandrake	.08 - .08%	Madras	.08% - .08%
*Musk, Russian	.495 - .500	Worm, American	.06% - .07%
Orris, Florentine, bold	.14 - .16	Levant	.60 - .65
Verona	.13 - .14		
Finger	.165 - .170		
Parceira Brava	.15 - .54		
Pellitory	.35 - .47		
Pink, true	.45 - .50		
Pleurisy	.21 - .22		
Poke	.04 - .04%		
Rhatany	.15 - .17		
Rhubarb Shensi	.74 - .79		
Cuts	.41 - .65		
High Dried	.21 - .22		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.41 - .42		
American	.18 - .20		
Mexican	.31 - .35		
Senega, Northern	.68 - .69		
Southern	.70 - .72		
Serpentaria	.31 - .33		
Skunk Cabbage	.09% - .11%		
*Snake, Black	.34 - .35		
Canada, natural	.23 - .29		
Stripped	.34 - .39		
Spikenard	.22 - .24		
Squaw Vine	.12 - .12%		
Squill, white	.12% - .14		
Stillningia	.09 - .10		
Stone	.07 - .07		
Unicorn false (helonias)	.27 - .28		
True (Aletris)	.18 - .19		
Valerian, Belgian	.85 - .100		
*English	.71 - .76		
*German	.80 - .85		
Japanese	.85 - .90		
Yellow Dock	.13% - .15		
Domestic	— —		
Yellow Parilla	.10 - .12		
SEEDS		WAXES	
*Anise, Levant	.35 - .36	Bayberry	.28 - .29
Mexican	.24 - .24%	Bees, white	.65 - .67
Russian	.26 - .27	Yellow, crude	.43 - .45
Spanish	.26 - .27	Yellow, refined	.50 - .54
Star	.34 - .35	Candelilla	.30 - .32
Canary, Spanish	.06% - .06%	Carnauba, Flor.	.51 - .52
*Dutch	.07% - .08%	No. 1	.49 - .50
Smyrna	.08 - .08%	No. 2	.47 - .48
South American	.06% - .06%	No. 3	.40 - .43
Caraway, African	.64 - .67	Ceresin, Yellow	.13 - .14
Dutch	.72 - .73	White	.12 - .12
Cardamoms, bleached	.75 - .10	Japan	.15% - .16%
Ceylon, green	.48 - .48%	*Montan, crude	.35 - .45
Decorated	.60 - .60%	Ozokerite, crude, brown	.65 - .70
*Nominal		Green	.85 - .90
		*Refined, white	.76 - .79
		Domestic	.36 - .37
		*Refined, yellow	.59 - .64
		Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	.09% - .10%
		Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	.11% - .12
		*Nominal	

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1917]

**Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages**

Original Packages			
Saltpetr, Granulated	.lb.	.29	.30
Refined	.lb.	.35	.37
Soda Ash, 58 p. c. in bags	100lbs.	4.10	4.15
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Caustic, dom. 76 p. c.	100 lbs.	9.25	9.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p. c.	100 lbs.	6.50	7.00
Sodium Bichromate	.lb.	.19 <sup>1/2</sup>	.21
Bisulphite	.lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.100lbs.	1.10	1.25	
Chlorate	.lb.	.25	.26
Cyanide, bulk	.lb.	1.00	1.10
Hypo sulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
Kegs	.lb.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.35	4.40
Refined	.lb.	.06 <sup>1/2</sup>	.06 <sup>1/2</sup>
Nitrite	.lb.	.38	.42
Prussiate	.lb.	.30	.35
Silicate 60 p. c.	100 lbs.	1.90	2.35
Silicate, 40 p. c.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	.75
Sulphide, 30 p. c. cryst.	.lb.	.02	.02 <sup>1/2</sup>
60 p. c. per 100 lbs.	.03	.03 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Sulphur (crude) f. o. b. N.Y.	ton 45.00	50.00	
Baltimore	ton 45.00	50.00	
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton 25.00	27.00	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton 35.00	36.00	
Oleum 20 p. c.	.lb.	.02	.02 <sup>1/2</sup>
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	3.00	
Tetranitromethylaniline	.lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	.lb.	3.00	3.50
Toluidine	.lb.	.80	.90
o-Toluidine	.lb.	.90	1.00
p-Toluidine	.lb.	2.10	2.20
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p. c.	gal.	1.75	1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	.lb.	1.70	1.75
Nyrene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylydine	.lb.	.75	.80
COAL-TAR COLORS			
Acid Black	.lb.	1.85	2.25
Acid Blue	.lb.	3.00	4.00
Acid Brown	.lb.	3.25	4.00
Acid Fuchsin	.lb.	7.00	8.50
Acid Orange	.lb.	1.00	1.50
Acid Orange II	.lb.	1.25	1.50
Acid Orange III	.lb.	1.75	2.50
Acid Red	.lb.	3.00	3.50
Acid Scarlet	.lb.	3.00	4.00
Acid Yellow	.lb.	1.50	2.50
Alizarin Blue	.lb.	9.00	10.00
Alizarin blue, bright	.lb.	9.50	11.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	.lb.	8.50	9.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.lb.	8.50	10.00
Alizarin Orange	.lb.	6.00	8.50
Alizarin Yellow	.lb.	9.00	10.00
Alpine Red	.lb.	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	.lb.	17.00	20.00
Victoria Green	.lb.	14.00	16.00
Victoria Red	.lb.	9.00	12.50
Victoria Yellow	.lb.	8.00	9.00
Yellow for wool	.lb.	2.75	3.00
NATURAL DYESTUFFS			
Anatto, fine	.lb.	.33	.34
Seed	.lb.	.11	.16
Carmine No. 40	.lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	.lb.	.55	.50
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	.lb.	3.50	4.50
Oudes	.lb.	3.00	3.25
Guatemala	.lb.	3.00	3.10
Kurpahs	.lb.	3.15	3.60
Madras	.lb.	1.15	1.30
Madder, Dutch	.lb.	.27	.28
Nutgalls, black Aleppo	.lb.	—	—
Chinese	.lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	.lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	.lb.	.09 <sup>1/2</sup>	.10
Aleppery	.lb.	.10	.10 <sup>1/2</sup>
Pubna	.lb.	—	—
China	.lb.	.07	.07 <sup>1/2</sup>
DYEWOODS			
Barnwood			

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**Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials  
and Accessories**

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## **COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES**

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03%	.04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.014	.02%
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.07
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.034	.04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07%	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01	.013
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.06
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.06
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan, Nominal	lb.	—	—

## Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH  
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.87	.89
Domestic, prime	gal.	.85	.87
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	75.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	115.00	120.00
*Degas, American	lb.	.09%	.10
English	lb.	.09%	.10
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.85	1.89
Off Prime	gal.	1.45	1.50
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.40	1.45
No. 1	gal.	1.35	1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35	1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.82	.83
Light, strained	gal.	.84	.86
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.87	.89
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.88	.90
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.73	.76
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.70	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	1.70
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.22	1.27
Prime	gal.	1.55	1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	.23
Herring	gal.	—	—
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
Jaw	gal.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14%	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14%	.15
*Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	.11
*Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	1.53
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.47	1.48
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.47	1.48
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.46	1.47
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24%	.25
Double pressed	lb.	.25%	.26
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	.26%
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.48	1.50
Prime	gal.	1.43	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.95	.96
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.98	1.00

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	.28
Cases	lb.	.27	.29
No. 3	lb.	.25	.27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16	.16%
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.15%	.16
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17	.17%
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.21	16.31
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.98	1.01
Summer, yellow, prime	bbbl.	14.50	15.00
*White	lb.	.14	.15
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.14%	.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.24	1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.25	1.26
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.26	1.27
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	1.27	1.28
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.90	2.10
Foots	lb.	.22	.24
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.17%	.18%
Benin	lb.	.17%	.18%
Niger	lb.	.16%	.16%
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16	.16%
*Imported	lb.	.19	.20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.40	1.45
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	.61
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd, in bbls.	gal.	1.40	1.45

REFINED SUGAR  
(Prices in Barrels)

Ara. Fed. War.	Amer. Nat. Bulle. eral ner
Powdered	8.55 8.65 8.65 8.60 8.70
XXXX	8.60 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70
Confectioners A	8.30 8.40 8.40 — 8.50
Standard Gran.	8.45 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55

\*Nominal.

## Soap Makers' Materials

## ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.73	.76
Brown, strained	gal.	.82	.83
Light, strained	gal.	.84	.86
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.87	.89
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.88	.90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.70	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	1.70
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.22	1.27
Prime	gal.	1.50	1.55
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14%	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14%	.15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24%	.25
Double pressed	lb.	.25%	.26

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	.28
No. 3	lb.	.25	.27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16	.16%
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.15%	.16%
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17	.17%
Linseed, refined, barrels	lb.	16.21	16.31

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41	.41%
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.35%	.38%
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.27%	.34%
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	4.50	4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb. bbls.	5.95	6.00

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	.70
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.68%
V. S. O.	lb.	—	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	—	.63
T. N.	lb.	—	.57
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	.65
*Button	lb.	.64	.65
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.55
Bone, Dry	lb.	.67	.68

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	..
New Orleans	—	—	..
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta	—	45.00	
Columbian	—	—	..
New Orleans	ton	—	..
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	49.00

## SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	—	.85	1.00

## (Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18	.18%
Prime City	lb.	.17%	.18%
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16%	.16%
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17%	.17%
Prime White	lb.	.13	.15
No. 2 Packers, nominal	lb.	.15%	.16
B. White	lb.	.16%	.16%
C. White (loose)	lb.	.16%	.17%
Yellow	lb.	.15%	.16%
Brown	lb.	.13	.15
Bone	lb.	.14	.14%
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.16%	.16%

## CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.	—	—	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.	—	—	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04%	.04%
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09	.10
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07%	.07%
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	.08%
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84	.85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
Mineral Soap Stock	—	—	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda	100 lbs.	1.10	1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.	lb.	.70	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.40

## ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

\*Nominal.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.65	—	.68
1st select, powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.60	—	.67
Seconds	lb.	.60	—	.63
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	—	.45
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.42	—	.45
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	—	.70
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Technical	lb.	.42	—	.48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—				
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths				
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.60	—	1.70
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
oz.	—	—	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.e.	lb.	.16	—	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	—	.55
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powderdib.	lb.	.35	—	.46
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	—	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	1.35	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.22
Impair	lb.	.30	—	.30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	—	—
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Caducyl	oz.	—	—	2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	—	.50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	—	.57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	—	.60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.70	—	.90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	—	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	—	1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	—	.77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	—	.83
Granulated	lb.	.85	—	.95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	—	1.65
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Formic, Cone. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	1.25
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	—	—	.18
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.e., in gut. pen. bot.	lb.	—	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceras. bot. lb.	lb.	—	—	.80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.15	—	.17
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	—	.09
Iodic	oz.	—	—	1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	—	.45
Dilute	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Molybdic C. P.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Malic, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3/4) C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.06	—	.08
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.09	—	.10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08	—	.09

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	—	.21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	—	.25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oleic	lb.	.35	—	.40
Oxalic	lb.	.50	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.80	—	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.e.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.20
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.18	—	1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45
Succinic, cryst.	oz.	.55	—	.65
Sulphocarboholic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	—	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	.03	—	—
Less	lb.	.07	—	.08
C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. lb.	lb.	.14	—	.18
Tannic Com'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Medicinal	lb.	.165	—	.185
Powdered	lb.	.175	—	.190
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92	—	1.03
Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	—	.60
Acain	oz.	—	—	.350
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Leaves, German	lb.	.28	—	.34
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Root English	lb.	—	—	.90
Root German	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.80
Acetumine, Amorph. 1/2 oz. v. ea.	2.40	—	2.60	
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.00	
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	—	—	.85	
Adalin	oz.	—	—	1.20
Adamson	oz.	—	—	1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.75
Hydros.	lb.	.60	—	.65
(See also Lanoline)				
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	—	.85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	—	.85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz bottles incl.	ea.	—	—	10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	—	.85
Agaric white	lb.	—	—	2.50
Agaricin	oz.	—	—	5.00
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	—	—	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nominal
2-oz.	oz.	—	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Aurigin	oz.	—	—	1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	—	.75
Airof	oz.	—	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Powd. sol.	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	—	8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	gal.	—	—	Nominal
bbls.	gal.	4.52	—	4.54
Less	gal.	4.75	—	5.00
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P. bbls.	gal.	4.55	—	4.60
Denatured	gal.	4.70	—	5.00
bbls., less	gal.	1.10	—	1.25
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.15	—	1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	—	.60
Alkannet root	lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Almond meal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	—	.55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	—	.37
Bulk	lb.	.13	—	.18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60
Purified	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	—	4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	—	.55
Cut	lb.	.75	—	.85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	—	.12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06	—	.08
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.13
Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	—	.18
Powd.	lb.	.13	—	.16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.40
Sulphate, Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.08	—	.10
Alumol	lb.	.40	—	.45
Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32
Alypint	oz.	—	—	—
Amyl, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz bottles incl.	lb.	—	—	Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	—	.17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Arasenate	oz.	—	—	.16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	—	.80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	—	.95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	—	.18
Resub, Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Hypophosph. (lb. 215)	oz.	.18	—	.20
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	—	.30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	—	4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	—	.52
Muriate	lb.	.23	—	.27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	—	.25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	—	.31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.28	—	.31
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
Granulated	lb.	.22	—	.25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	—	.650
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c. b. 9	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
1-oz. c. v. 4	oz.	—	—	.15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.16
Pure, resub	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c. b.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.15.00
Ammonium	oz.	—	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	—	5.50
Technical	lb.	.80	—	.85
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.40
Anaesthetin	oz.	—	—	3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	—	.50
Seed	lb.	.95	—	.100
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Star	lb.	.50	—	.55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	—	.65
Anatto Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100 gm. bottles	oz.	—	—	.60
Anticlot	oz.	—	—	.17
Antifibrin	oz.	—	—	.25
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	—	.25
Arsenite	oz.	—	—	.30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.27	—	.30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	—	.50
Needle	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Antipyrene	oz.	1.90	—	1.95
Apio, liquid, green	oz.	—	—	.25
Apocadine Hydrochlor. 15 gr. v.e.a.	oz.	—	—	4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.37.00
Arecu Nuts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Argylo	oz.	—	—	1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	—	1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	—	2.90
Ground	lb.	2.75	—	2.85

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root .....	.lb. .65 — .70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate lb. — — 9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted ...lb. 4.00 — 4.25
Arrowroot, American .....	.lb. .08 — .15	Phosphate .....lb. — — 5.20	Powdered .....lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Bermuda, true .....	.lb. .55 — .60	Salicylate, 40 p.c. ....lb. — — 4.75	Chinese .....lb. 1.55 — 1.65
Jamaica .....	.lb. — — —	Sub-benzoate .....lb. 8.50 — 9.50	Powdered .....lb. 1.75 — 1.85
St. Vincent .....	.lb. .23 — .25	Subcarbonate .....lb. 3.50 — 3.60	Capsicin .....oz. .65 — .75
Taylor's 3/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb. ....lb. .45 — .48		Subgallate .....lb. 3.50 — 3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ca. — — 1.75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....oz. .36 — .40		Subiodide .....lb. 5.15 — 5.50	Capsicum .....lb. .75 — .80
Chloride .....	oz. — — .40	Sublactate .....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. .30 — .35
Iodide .....	oz. .38 — .40	Subnitrate .....lb. 2.95 — 3.05	Caoutchouc .....lb. — — 1.50
White, powdered com'l ....lb. .30 — .35		Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb. — — 5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb. .18 — .25
Powdered, pure .....	.lb. .32 — .40	Tannate .....oz. .30 — .32	Caraway .....lb. .70 — .75
Yellow (Orpiment) ....lb. .35 — .38		Valerate .....oz. .60 — .70	Powdered .....lb. .75 — .85
Powdered, Medic. ....lb. .38 — .40		Blackhawk Bark .....lb. .30 — .35	Carbon Disulphide .....lb. .30 — .35
Asafoetida, good fair .....	.lb. 1.85 — 1.95	Bloodroot .....lb. .22 — .25	Tetrachloride .....lb. .25 — .40
Powdered .....	.lb. 2.05 — 2.10	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb. 1.10 — 1.15	Cardamom, Seed, bleached .....lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Asbestos .....	.lb. .25 — .40	Powdered .....lb. 1.15 — 1.20	Decorticated .....lb. .95 — 1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr. Cryst. 15 gr. ....ea. .32 — .35		Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul- phate). ....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Aspirin .....oz. — — .85		Bone, Cuttlefish .....lb. .50 — .55	Carmine, No. 40 .....oz. .40 — .45
25 oz. lots .....oz. — — .98		Powdered .....lb. .40 — .45	Carrol Compound .....gal. — — .75
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12 .....doz. — — 1.68		Jeweler's .....lb. 1.45 — 1.50	Cascara Amarga .....lb. .55 — .60
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24 .....doz. — — 3.12		Boneset, Leaves and Tops .....lb. — —	Sagrada Bark .....lb. .20 — .25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12 .....doz. — — 1.44		Borax, Refined .....lb. .10 — .12	Cascarilla Bark .....lb. .38 — .40
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24 .....doz. — — 2.64		Powdered .....lb. .12 — .14	Cascarina .....oz. .45 — .75
Tablets, per 100 .....lb. — — .98		Bromalin .....oz. — — 1.25	Casta, China .....lb. .15 — .25
Atophan (S. & G.) ....oz. .35 — .40		Bromine .....oz. — — .12	Powdered .....lb. .20 — .35
Atramin .....oz. — — .15		Bromoform .....lb. 3.50 — 3.75	Fistula .....lb. .23 — .25
Atropine, 5 grains .....	.lb. — — 1.15	Broom Tops .....lb. .18 — .30	Saigon, thin, select .....lb. .45 — .55
Sulphate, 5 grains .....	.lb. — — 1.00	Brucine .....oz. — — 1.75	Powdered .....lb. .55 — .65
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.lb. .40 — .45	Bryony Root .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Catechu, Medicinal .....lb. .25 — .30
Balmy Leaves, Pressed .....	.lb. — — .28	Powdered .....lb. .55 — .60	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz. ....lb. .27 — .30
Balsam Fir, Canada Oregon .....lb. 1.20 — 1.28		Short .....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Caulophylin .....oz. .35 — .50
Peru .....lb. .20 — .25		Powdered .....lb. 1.70 — 1.80	Celery Seed .....lb. .40 — .45
Tolu .....lb. .60 — .65		Buds, Balm of Gilead .....lb. .40 — .45	Ceresin, white .....lb. .27 — .32
Baptisia (Resinoid) .....	oz. .45 — .70	Cassia .....lb. .24 — .30	Yellow .....lb. .25 — .30
Barium Carb., prec., pure .....	.lb. .35 — .40	Burdock Root, Crushed .....lb. .35 — .45	Cerium nitrate .....oz. — — .25
C. P., 1-lb. bots. ....lb. — — 1.00		Seed .....lb. — — .34	Oxalate .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Cautic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb. — — .50		Cacao Butter, bulk .....lb. .38 — .42	Oxide .....oz. — — .75
Chloride 1-lb. bots. ....lb. .25 — .42		Baker's A and white .....lb. .48 — .55	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags .....lb. .12 — .15
Cyanide, techn. ....lb. — — 2.00		Dutch .....lb. .55 — .60	Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white .....box .80 — .85
Dioxide, Anhydrous .....	.lb. .45 — .50	Huyler's 12-lb. box .....lb. .48 — .55	Pink .....lb. .60 — .70
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb. .25 — .50		Cadmium Bromide .....lb. 3.00 — 3.50	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish lb. .65 — .70
Iodide .....	oz. — — .40	1-oz. c.v. 4 .....oz. — — .25	Roman or Belgian .....lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Nitrate, powdered .....	.lb. .22 — .27	Carbonate .....lb. — — 2.80	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P. ....lb. .45 — .50
Pure, 1-lb. bots. ....lb. .45 — .55		Idioide .....lb. 4.75 — 5.16	Willow, powdered .....lb. .12 — .18
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb. .07 — .10		Metal, sticks .....lb. .75 — 1.85	Wood, powdered .....lb. .08 — .12
Pure precip. ....lb. .25 — .30		Nitrate .....lb. 2.15 — 2.30	Cherry Laurel Leaves .....lb. .40 — .47
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....lb. .50 — .55		Sulphate .....lb. — — 15.00	Chicke .....oz. .80 — .85
Basswood Bark, pressed .....	oz. — — .10	Caffeine, pure .....lb. — — 1.00	Chinoidine .....oz. .12 — .13
Bayberry Bark, select .....	.lb. — — .24	Acetate .....oz. — — 1.45	Chinolin, pure .....oz. — — .45
Bay Laurel Leaves .....	.lb. .12 — .17	Benzoin, Red .....oz. — — 1.55	Chiretta .....lb. .40 — .50
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal. 2.60 — 2.70		Bromide .....oz. .90 — .95	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs. ea. — — 1.50
Less .....gal. 3.20 — 3.30		Calamine, Pink .....lb. — — 1.00	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb. 1.65 — 1.80
Beans, Calabar .....	.lb. .38 — .42	Calamus Root, peeled .....lb. .30 — .35	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlor- ine) .....lb. — — .30
Tonka, Angostura .....	.lb. — — 1.20	Citron .....lb. .55 — .60	Chloroform .....lb. .72 — .80
Para .....lb. .70 — .75		Citrate .....lb. 8.75 — 9.06	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. oz. .60 — .70
Surinam .....	.lb. .85 — .95	Calcium Acetate, dried .....lb. .70 — .80	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz. .60 — .70
St. Ignatius .....	.lb. .30 — .35	Benzoin .....oz. — — .40	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz. — — .90
Vanilla, Mexican, long .....	.lb. 7.50 — 8.00	Bromide .....lb. 1.20 — 1.30	Sulphate, scales .....lb. .95 — 1.35
Short .....lb. 6.00 — 7.50		Chloride, crude .....lb. .08 — .15	Powdered .....lb. 1.00 — 1.40
Cuts .....lb. .45 — .50		Fused .....lb. .65 — .90	Chrysarobin .....oz. .60 — .62
Bourbon .....	.lb. 3.75 — 4.50	Granulated .....lb. .12 — .18	Cimicifugin .....oz. — — 1.00
So. American .....	.lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Citron .....lb. — — —	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd lb. .70 — .75
Tahiti .....lb. 1.75 — 2.00		Formate .....oz. .11 — .12	Red .....lb. .60 — .65
Beberine hydrochlor .....	oz. — — 2.50	Glycerophosphate .....oz. .18 — .20	Yellow, Calisaya .....lb. .45 — .50
Sulphate .....	oz. — — 2.50	Hypophosphite .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure .....oz. .95 — 1.20
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot. ....lb. 1.90 — 2.10		Iodide .....lb. 4.10 — 4.60	Bisulphite .....oz. .51 — .65
Bulk .....	.lb. 1.80 — 1.90	Lactate .....lb. .19 — .22	Hydrochloride .....oz. .60 — .70
Root, German .....	.lb. 4.25 — 4.50	Phosphosphate Sol. .....lb. 2.00 — 2.25	Hydrochloride .....oz. .57 — .67
Powdered .....	.lb. 4.45 — 4.70	Nitrate .....lb. — — 85	Sulphite .....oz. .57 — .67
Benzaldehyde .....	.lb. 5.25 — 5.50	Oxalate .....lb. — — 1.50	Cinchonine, Alk. .....oz. .53 — .65
oz. .45 — 50		Peroxide .....lb. 1.90 — 2.15	Bisulphite .....oz. .22 — .25
Benzanilide .....	oz. — — 2.50	Permanganate .....oz. .35 — .40	Hydrochloride .....oz. .38 — .50
Benzine .....	oz. — — 2.50	Phosphate, Precip. .....lb. .90 — .95	Sulphite .....oz. .37 — .47
Benzoin, Siam .....	lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Salicylate .....lb. — — —	Salicylate .....oz. .38 — .40
Sumatra .....	.lb. .40 — .50	Calendula Flowers .....lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Cinnabar .....lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Powdered .....	.lb. .50 — .60	Camphor, refined .....lb. .82 — .87	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb. .45 — .55
Benzonaphthol .....	oz. — — .85	Sulphite, Precip., pure .....lb. .14 — .18	Powdered .....lb. .42 — .47
Berberine, C.P., 1/2-oz. v. ....ca. — —		Sulphite .....lb. .14 — .18	Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle .....lb. — — .30
Phosphate .....	oz. — — —	Phosphate, Precip. .....lb. .90 — .95	Civet .....oz. .300 — 3.25
Sulphate, 1-oz. v. ....lb. 2.80 — 3.00		Salicylate .....lb. .35 — .40	Cloves, Zanzibar .....lb. — — .50
Berberis Aquifolium .....	.lb. .20 — .25	Sulphite, Precip., pure .....lb. .35 — .40	Powdered, pure .....lb. .45 — .50
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) .....	oz. — — 3.50	Phosphorus .....lb. .90 — 1.00	Penang .....lb. .50 — .55
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb. 1.50 — 1.60		Permanaganate .....oz. .35 — .40	Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison) ....lb. .85 — .90
oz. .14 — .16		Phosphate, Precip. .....lb. .90 — .95	Carbonate .....oz. — — .30
Betin (Resinoid) .....	oz. — — —	Salicylate .....lb. .35 — .40	Chloride .....oz. — — .18
Bismuth, Betanaph .....	oz. — — .43	Sulphite, Precip., pure .....lb. .35 — .40	Nitrate .....oz. — — .15
Bromide .....	oz. — — .43	Calendula Flowers .....lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Sulphate .....lb. 1.00 — 1.05
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb. 4.45 — 4.60		Camphor, refined .....lb. .83 — .88	Cocaine, Alk., 1/2-oz. v. ....oz. 11.45 — 11.65
Glycom-iodide .....	oz. — — .45	Sulphite .....lb. .84 — .88	Hydrochlor., cryst., oza. ....oz. 9.10 — 9.15
Hydroxide, pow'd. ....lb. — — 5.05		Monobromated .....lb. 3.00 — 3.25	1/2-oz. vials .....oz. 9.30 — 9.35
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz. — — .50		Canary Seed, Sicily .....lb. — —	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) .....oz. — — —
Oxychloride .....	lb. — — 4.33	Smyrna .....lb. — —	Coca Leaves, Huanuco .....lb. — — —
		So. American .....lb. .10 — .20	Truxillo .....lb. .40 — .45
		Canella Bark, powdered .....lb. .30 — .34	Coccus, Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb. .18 — .20
		Cannabine Tarate .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. .28 — .30
		Cannabis Indica Herb .....lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Cochineal, Honduras .....lb. .90 — 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Codeine .....oz.	13.95	- 14.15
Hydrochloride .....oz.	12.70	- 12.90
Nitrate .....oz.	12.70	- 12.90
Salicylate .....oz.	12.70	- 12.90
Phosphate .....oz.	12.70	- 12.90
Sulphate .....oz.	11.45	- 11.65
Cohosh Root, black .....lb.	.15	- .20
Blue .....lb.	.14	- .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	-	- .17
Colchicum Root .....lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Powdered .....lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Seed .....lb.	3.70	- 3.75
Powdered .....lb.	3.80	- 3.85
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900 .....lb.	.60	- .65
Lantharidal, U. S. P. ....lb.	8.50	- 9.25
Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	- .70
Styptic, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Colocynth, select .....lb.	.38	- .46
Pulp .....lb.	.60	- .65
Colombo Root .....lb.	.25	- .35
Coltsfoot Leaves .....lb.	.25	- .30
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb.	.35	- .40
Condurango Bark, true .....lb.	.30	- .34
Conium Leaves .....lb.	.36	- .42
Seed .....lb.	.25	- .30
Copaiba S. A. ....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Para .....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb.	.50	- 1.15
Ammoniated .....lb.	.60	- .70
Arsenate .....lb.	-	- .15
Arsenite .....lb.	-	- .12
Carbonate .....lb.	.45	- .60
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	-	- .15
Hydroxide .....lb.	-	- 2.00
Iodide .....lb.	.36	- .40
Nitrate .....lb.	-	- .55
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....lb.	-	- .23
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Powdered .....lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) ....lb.	.16	- .18
Bbls. ....lb.	.11	- .12
Powdered .....lb.	.11	- .17
Copperas .....lb.	.02	- 1.5 - .04
Coriander .....lb.	.30	- .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	- .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....lb.	-	-
Coto Bark .....lb.	.35	- .45
Cotonin, true, ½-oz. v. ....lb.	-	- 27.00
Cotton Root Bark .....lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30
Couch Grass (Dogggrass) .....lb.	.12	- .20
Cramp Bark .....lb.	.12	- .20
Coumarin .....lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Cranebill .....lb.	.24	- .29
Powdered .....lb.	.30	- .35
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb.	.56	- .60
Croosote, Beechwood .....oz.	.20	- .25
Carbonate .....oz.	-	- 2.15
Phosphite .....oz.	-	-
Valerate .....oz.	-	- 1.50
Cresol U. S. P. ....lb.	.35	- .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) ....oz.	.55	- .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Powdered .....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Cudbear .....lb.	.45	- .55
Culver's Root .....lb.	.27	- .30
Cumin Seed .....lb.	.30	- .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....ea.	-	- 1.25
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	-
Damiana Leaves .....lb.	.20	- .25
Dandelion Herb .....lb.	.30	- .35
Root .....lb.	.50	- .55
Cut .....lb.	.55	- .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	25	- 32
Dermatol .....oz.	.19	- .26
Dextrine, yellow .....lb.	.22	- .25
White .....lb.	.22	- .25
Dextro-quinine .....oz.	-	- .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ....oz.	16.00	- 16.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	15.20	- 15.80
Dianon (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl. ....lb.	Nominal	- .80
1-oz. ....lb.	Nominal	- .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz.	-	- 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v. ....vial	-	- .80
Dipiquatum, ¼-oz. ....ea.	-	- 1.70
Digitalin, eighth .....oz.	20.00	- 21.00
15 gr. vials .....ea.	.75	- .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb.	-	- 1.25
Bulk .....lb.	.60	- .65
Powdered .....lb.	.65	- .70
Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.85	- 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea.	-	- 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz. ....oz.	-	- .37
Dionin .....oz.	20.00	- 20.30
Diucretin .....oz.	-	- 1.75
Dog Grass, cut .....lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Dover's Powder .....lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Dragon's Blood powdered Extra .....lb.	.60	- .65
Powdered .....lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Reeds .....lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr.	.19	- .21
Duotol .....lb.	-	- 1.50
Dwarf Elder .....lb.	.35	- .40
Echinacea Root .....lb.	.38	- .42
Ground .....lb.	.40	- .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl. ....lb.	Nominal	-
Eikonen (developer), 16-oz. ....lb.	Nominal	-
1-oz. ....lb.	.45	-
Elaterin .....lb.	.15	- 2.00
Elaterium .....lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Elderberries .....lb.	.25	- .30
Flowers, pressed .....lb.	.30	- .35
Juice, Sambuci .....lb.	.30	- .35
Elm Bark, select .....lb.	.28	- .33
Ground, pure .....lb.	.30	- .35
Powdered, pure .....lb.	.33	- .36
Emetine (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	-	- 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	-	- 1.15
Eosine .....oz.	-	- .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....lb.	.95	- 1.00
Ergot, Russia .....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Powdered .....lb.	-	- .70
Ergotin, Bonjean .....lb.	-	- 1.00
Ergotole .....lb.	-	- 1.00
Erythroxylon (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....gr.	-	- .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	-	- .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	-	- .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....ea.	-	- .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	-	- .80
Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.50	- .60
Chloric .....lb.	.60	- .80
Nitrous Conct .....lb.	1.35	- 1.50
U. S. P., 1890 .....lb.	.44	- .49
Valerian .....lb.	.52	- .62
Washed .....lb.	.32	- .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P. ....lb.	.55	- .70
Benzoate .....lb.	-	- 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....oz.	-	- .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube .....ea.	-	- .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....oz.	-	- .55
Eucalyptol .....lb.	-	- 3.50
Eucaine Hydrochloride .....oz.	-	- 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....oz.	.17	- .19
Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15	- .20
Eudoxine .....oz.	-	- 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35 .....lb.	-	- 4.50
Euresol .....oz.	-	- 2.10
Pro Capillia .....oz.	-	- 2.10
Euonymum (Eclect. powd.) .....oz.	.40	- .45
Euphorbium .....lb.	.35	- .46
Euphorine .....lb.	.45	- .50
Equinine .....lb.	-	- 1.25
Europen .....lb.	-	- 1.80
Exalgine .....lb.	-	- 1.40
Extract Male Fern .....lb.	-	- 1.40
Fennel Seed .....lb.	.75	- .80
German .....lb.	-	- .35
French .....lb.	-	- .35
Ferratin .....lb.	-	- 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bota. of 50 .....oz.	-	- 1.30
Ferrirypin (Hoechst) .....oz.	-	- 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c. b. 9 .....lb.	-	- 1.50
1 oz. c. v. 4 .....oz.	-	- .15
Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	-	- 16.00
Less .....lb.	.11	- .13
Ground .....lb.	.12	- .14
Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.16	- .18
Ground .....lb.	.23	- .25
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.20%	- .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c. b. inc. lb.	-	- .50
½-lb. c. b. inc. lb.	-	- .20
Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05	- .08
Fustic, chips .....lb.	.07	- .10
Gaduol .....lb.	-	- 1.00
Galagala Root, selected .....lb.	.30	- .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	- .45
Gallnunum strained .....lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Gambier .....lb.	.20	- .25
Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	3.10	- 3.25
Powdered .....lb.	3.15	- 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright .....lb.	3.05	- 3.15
Garlic, on strings .....string	.25	- .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Gelatin, French Coignets .....lb.	1.80	- 1.90
German White Gold Label .....lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Gelsemine (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 5.25
Gelsemine, C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	-	- 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	-	-
Gelsemium Root .....lb.	.16	- .20
Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30
Gentian, Root .....lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30
Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	- .30
Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.28	- .31
Ground .....lb.	.33	- .36
Powdered .....lb.	.35	- .38
Ginseng .....lb.	-	- 7.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	-	- 8.50
Glucose .....lb.	.12	- .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb.	.68%	- .69
in cans .....lb.	.69%	- .71
Less .....lb.	.77	- .80
Glycin (developer), 10-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	Nominal	-
1 oz. ....lb.	Nominal	-
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....oz.	-	- 1.00
Goa Powder .....lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. ....doz.	-	- 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v. ....oz.	-	- 12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P. 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) .....lb.	1.20	- 1.40
Golden Seal Root .....lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Powdered .....lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	4.60	- 4.85
Powdered .....lb.	.27	- .32
Squarrosa .....lb.	.50	- .60
Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.45	- .55
Powdered .....lb.	.55	- .60
Wood rasped .....lb.	.05	- .06
Guaiacol liquid .....lb.	.160	- 1.65
Carbonate .....lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Phosphate .....lb.	-	- 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac, Salol) .....oz.	-	- 1.00
Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz.	-	- 1.34
Guaiquin .....oz.	-	- 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Powdered .....lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) .....oz.	.20	- .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips .....lb.	2.00	- 2.15
Sheet .....lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Helcosol .....lb.	-	-
Heliotropin .....lb.	-	-
Hellebore Root white powd. .....lb.	.30	- .35
Helmitol .....lb.	-	-
Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb.	.15	- .18
Powdered .....lb.	.18	- .20
Gum .....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Hemogallol .....oz.	-	- .80
Hemoglobin .....oz.	-	- .80
Hemp Seed .....lb.	.13	- .15
Hemol .....lb.	.80	- .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng. German .....lb.	.550	- 5.75
Powdered .....lb.	.560	- 5.85
Sheet .....lb.	.40	- .45
Henna Leaves .....lb.	.30	- .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v. .....ea.	-	- .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. .....ea.	-	- .85
Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	1.00	- 1.45
Hiera Piera .....lb.	-	-
Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....ea.	.54	- .65
Homatropin Alk. .....lb.	.54	- .65
Hydrobromide .....lb.	.54	- .65
Salicylate and Sulphate .....gr.	.54	- .65
Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.33	- .37
Pressed, ½ and ¾ lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.35	- .43
Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.30	- .35
Hydractrin .....lb.	-	- 2.00
Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22	- .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 2.50
Muriatic (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P. ....oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Hydrochloride .....oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Sulphate .....oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. ....ea.	-	- .35
Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz.	-	- .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	2.55	- 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal .....lb.	.18	- .25
Sol. Technical .....lb.	.15	- .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. ....gr.	.67	- .78
Hyoscynam. (Resinoid) .....oz.	-	- 3.00
Hyoscynam. Amor., 15 gr. vials .....ea.	-	- 3.75
Crystals, white .....gr.	.30	- .35
Hydrobromide .....gr.	.08	- .10
Hypnone .....oz.	-	- 2.15
Hygrolum (Colloidal Mer') .....oz.	-	- .85
Iceland Moss .....lb.	.32	- .35
Ichththalbin .....oz.	-	-
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 Oin bot. ....oz.	-	- 1.05

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	.lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	.lb.	3.75	4.00
Inogen, 1 lb.	.lb.	—	—
1 oz.	.oz.	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	.lb.	3.75	5.00
Carmine, Dry	.oz.	.50	.56
Insect Powder	.lb.	.55	.65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	.lb.	.80	.85
Iquin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	1.25
Iodine Resublimed	.lb.	4.00	4.25
Monobromide	.oz.	—	.50
Monochloride	.oz.	—	.75
Trichloride	.oz.	—	.95
teadipin, 10 p.c.	.oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	.oz.	—	—
Iodiform, cryst. & powd.	.lb.	4.40	4.80
Deodorized	.oz.	.70	.90
Iodol	.oz.	—	—
Iodothyrene, 1/2-oz. vials	.oz.	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	.lb.	3.20	3.25
Powdered	.lb.	3.65	3.75
Rio	.lb.	3.45	3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	.lb.	.22	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	.oz.	.36	.45
Iron, Acetate, dry	.oz.	.14	.18
benzoate	.oz.	.40	.50
Bromide	.oz.	.18	.22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	.lb.	.20	.25
Citrate, U. S. P.	.lb.	.95	1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	.lb.	.90	.98
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	(12 p. C. Q.) Scales	.lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Quin & Strychnine	.lb.	4.25	4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	.oz.	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	.lb.	2.15	2.25
Iodide	.oz.	.28	.32
Syrup	.lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	.27	.30
Oxalate, (Ferrous)	.oz.	.15	.17
Oxide (Succarbit).	.lb.	.11	.18
Red, Saccharated	.oz.	.50	.55
Peptonized	.lb.	—	3.00
Phosphate, gran., 1b. bota.	.lb.	.85	.90
U. S. P. Scales	.lb.	.85	.93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bota.	.lb.	.35	.40
Protocarb, (Vallet's M)	.lb.	.30	.40
Pyrophos., Scales Sol.	.lb.	.90	.98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	.lb.	.58	.60
Salicylate	.oz.	.20	.30
Sesquichloride	.lb.	.30	.35
Solution	.lb.	.09	.15
Sub sulphate	.lb.	.27	.33
Solution (Monnel's)	.lb.	.12	.15
Sulph. (Copperas) .100 lbs.	.lb.	2.20	2.50
Cryst., pure	.lb.	.08	.12
Dried	.lb.	.15	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium	.lb.	.30	.50
and Potass. Scales	.lb.	1.10	1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	—	.23
Valerate	.lb.	.80	.90
Isarol, glass bota.	.lb.	—	3.70
Isinglass, Russian	.lb.	5.00	5.25
American	.lb.	.90	1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	.lb.	.60	.70
Jalap Root, selected	.lb.	.35	.46
Powdered	.lb.	.45	.50
Jamaica Dogwood	.lb.	—	.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	.oz.	.10	.12
Job's Tears	.lb.	.30	.35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	.oz.	.36	.45
Juniper Berries	.lb.	.12	.15
Kamala	.lb.	1.90	2.00
Powdered	.lb.	2.10	2.20
Purified	.lb.	—	2.25
Kanolin	.lb.	.07	.09
Kava Kava	.lb.	.26	.30
Powdered	.lb.	.72	.80
Kola Nuts, small and large	.lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	.lb.	.45	.50
Kousso powdered	.lb.	.65	.75
Lectucarium	.lb.	8.50	9.00
Lactophenin	.oz.	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	.lb.	.40	.47
Landoline	.lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	.lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	.lb.	—	.60
Anhydrous	.lb.	—	.75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	.lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	.lb.	.45	.50
Lavender Flowers	.lb.	.40	.45
Extra	.lb.	.45	.50
Hand picked	.lb.	.55	.60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	.lb.	.38	.45
Carbonate, Medicinal	.lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	.lb.	.75	.85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	.lb.	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered	.oz.	.22	.25
Nitrate	.lb.	.28	.32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	.oz.	.20	.23
Lecithin	.oz.	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	.ea.	.18	.20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	.lb.	.20	.25
Ground	.lb.	.20	.25
Lenigallol	.oz.	—	.85
Levulose, cryst.	.oz.	—	—
Licorice, Y & S 3/4s	.lb.	.44	.52
Corigliano	.lb.	—	—
Mass, Spanish	.lb.	.60	.65
Powdered	.lb.	—	—
Root, Russian, cut	.lb.	1.20	1.30
Powdered	.lb.	1.25	1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	.lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	.lb.	.40	.45
Lilacine	.oz.	.75	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	.lb.	.06	.11
Assort, 1, 1/2 and 1/4 lb.	.lb.	.12	.16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	.lb.	.45	.50
Litharge	.lb.	.17	.20
Lithium, Acetate	.oz.	.23	.23
Benzolate	.lb.	.72	.88
Benzo-salicylate	.lb.	—	.85
Bitartrate	.oz.	—	.30
Bromide	.lb.	—	.30
Carbonate	.lb.	1.85	2.00
Chloride	.oz.	—	.27
Citrate	.lb.	2.30	2.40
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	—	—
Iodide	.oz.	—	.48
Salicylate	.lb.	3.15	3.35
Lobelia Herb	.lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	.lb.	.20	.25
Seed (cleaned)	.lb.	.36	.38
Powdered	.lb.	.42	.47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	.oz.	.70	.10
Lodestone	.lb.	.30	.35
London-Purple	.lb.	.20	.30
Lovage Root, scl., white	.lb.	.90	1.00
Seed	.lb.	.60	.70
Lupulin	.lb.	2.80	3.00
Lycotyl	.oz.	—	.45
Lycopodium	.lb.	2.25	2.50
Mace, whole	.lb.	.80	.90
Madder, Dutch	.lb.	.33	.45
Powdered	.lb.	—	—
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzonoate	.oz.	—	.45
Carbonate, U. S. P.	.lb.	.41	.50
2-oz.	.lb.	.42	.51
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	.33
Hypophosphite, pure	.lb.	2.00	2.15
Iodide	.oz.	—	.42
Lactate	.oz.	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	.oz.	.57	.65
Ribbon	.oz.	.75	.95
Nitrate	.lb.	—	.40
Oxide, yellow, pure	.lb.	—	.50
Technical	.lb.	1.00	1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	.lb.	.40	.42
Technical, kegs	.lb.	—	.19
Bbls.	.lb.	—	.17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	.lb.	.95	1.00
Technical	.lb.	.90	.95
Peroxide	.lb.	2.45	2.60
Phosphate, pure	.oz.	.06	.08
Salicylate	.lb.	1.15	1.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	.lb.	.08	.09
C. P. Crystals	.lb.	.20	.25
Dried	.lb.	.20	.30
Malva Flowers large	.lb.	—	—
Blue, small	.lb.	3.20	3.30
Manaca Root	.lb.	.45	.50
Mandrake Root	.lb.	.16	.20
Powdered	.lb.	.22	.25
Manganese, Bromide	.oz.	—	.40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	.oz.	—	.40
Chloride, cryst.	.lb.	.75	.85
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	.36
Hypophosphite	.lb.	2.30	2.40
Iodide	.oz.	—	.42
Lactate	.oz.	—	.25
Oxide black powder	.lb.	.15	.20
Peptonized	.lb.	3.00	4.50
Peroxide, pure	.lb.	.60	.65
Sulph., pure crys.	.lb.	.60	.65
Mannite flake large	.lb.	1.40	1.50
Small	.lb.	1.20	1.25
Sorts	.lb.	.85	.90
Marjoram Leaves	.lb.	.28	.65
Mastic	.lb.	.80	.85
Matico leaves	.lb.	.40	.50
Menthol, cryst.	.lb.	3.25	3.40
Mercury			
Ammon., pure precip.	.lb.	2.35	2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	.lb.	1.95	2.15
Powdered	.lb.	1.90	2.10
Bisulphate	.lb.	1.80	2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	.lb.	—	5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'd)	.lb.	2.09	2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	.lb.	4.75	5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	.lb.	5.00	5.15
Nitrate	.oz.	—	.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	.lb.	2.26	2.50
Yellow	.oz.	—	.26
Salicylate	.oz.	—	.22
Sulphate (Turp. M')	.lb.	3.40	3.55
Sulphocyanate	.lb.	3.50	3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by sus-			
cussion)			
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	.oz.	—	.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	.oz.	—	—
1-oz.	.oz.	—	—
Methylene, Blue	.oz.	—	1.16
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	.oz.	—	—
Millet Seed	.lb.	.07	.10
German	.lb.	—	—
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	(chem. ident. with metol).oz.	—	3.50
Morphine, Acet. 3/4-oz. v.	.lb.	14.30	14.55
Alkaloid, pure 3/4-oz. v.	.lb.	18.00	18.10
Hydrobromide, 3/4-oz. v.	.lb.	14.40	14.55
Hydrochloride, 3/4-oz. v.	.lb.	14.30	14.55
Meconate	.oz.	—	15.50
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	.lb.	12.35	14.30
1/2-oz. vial	.lb.	12.60	14.50
Valerate, 1/2-oz. v.	.lb.	—	—
Mullein, Flow. 1-lb. cans	.lb.	2.75	3.25
Powdered	.lb.	2.20	2.60
Musk Root	.lb.	3.50	4.00
Seed	.lb.	.45	.50
Mustard Seed, black	.lb.	.25	.30
Ground	.lb.	.26	.33
White	.lb.	.20	.22
Ground	.lb.	.35	.40
Myrrin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	.60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	.lb.	.45	.50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	.lb.	.14	.16
Naphthal, Alpha	.lb.	—	—
Beta, resubm.	.lb.	1.50	1.60
Beta, Benzoate	.oz.	—	.90
Narcotine, pure 1/2-oz. ea.	.lb.	—	.25
Nerol (Identical with Amyl oil)	.oz.	—	.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	.lb.	.19	.21
Acetate	.oz.	—	.15
Bromide	.oz.	—	.30
Chloride	.lb.	—	1.00
Iodide	.oz.	—	.70
Sulphate	.lb.	—	.27
Nirvan	.oz.	—	—
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	.oz.	—	—
Novaspirin	.oz.	—	—
25-oz. lot	.oz.	—	—
Tablets, 100s	.oz.	—	—
Novocain	.oz.	—	—
Hydrochrl (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	.ca.	—	—
Nutgalls	.lb.	.55	.60
Powdered	.lb.	.65	.70
Nutmegs	.lb.	.35	.46
Extra large	.lb.	.80 to .95	.50
Nux Vomica	.lb.	.15	.18
Powdered	.lb.	.25	.30
Oil, Almond, bitter	.lb.	15.75	16.25
Without acid	.lb.	16.00	16.50
Almonds sweet	.lb.	1.05	1.20
Amber, crude, dark	.lb.	1.60	1.80
Rectified	.lb.	2.00	2.50
Angelica	.oz.	—	—
Aniseed, Star	.lb.	1.35	1.45
Bay	.lb.	3.50	4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported	.oz.	—	—
Bols. or less	.gal.	4.00	4.25
Bergamot	.lb.	7.25	7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	.lb.	2.75	3.00
Birch Tar Crude	.lb.	1.10	1.20
Refined	.lb.	3.75	4.00
Cade	.lb.	1.60	1.75
Cajuput, bottles	.lb.	1.20	1.25
Camphor	.lb.	.30	.35
Capsicum	.oz.	—	.50
Caraway	.lb.	7.00	7.50
Cassia	.lb.	2.25	2.50
Castor, American	.lb.	.30	.36
Cedar Leaves, pure	.lb.	1.00	1.10
Wood	.lb.	.28	.35
Celery	.oz.	—	—
Chaulmoogra	.lb.	2.50	2.60
Cherry Laurel	.oz.	—	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.oz.	1.50	1.75
Citronella	.lb.	.65	.75
Cloves	.lb.	3.00	3.25
Cocoanut	.lb.	.34	.40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	.gal.	4.00	3.50
Norwegian	.gal.	4.80	5.00
Bibs.	.gal.	ea. 123.00	125.00
Martin's	.bbls.	—	135.00

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

*Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Coriander	oz. 1.40	- 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.60	- 1.65
Croton	lb. 1.20	- 1.30
Cubeb	lb. 8.00	- 8.35
Cumin	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Dill	oz. .45	- .50
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
Fusei, Crude	gal. 4.75	- 5.25
Pure	lb. .90	- 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb. 14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz. .55	- .60
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz. —	.85
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Henbane	lb. —	1.50
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	- 20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Lard	gal. 2.20	- 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —	—
Flowers	lb. 6.25	- 6.50
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Spike	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemon	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Lemongrass	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.40	- 3.50
Distilled	lb. 1.35	- 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal. 1.50	- 1.55
Raw	gal. 1.50	- 1.57
Lobelia	oz. .75	- .80
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	- 4.00
Expressed	lb. 2.00	- 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz. 1.45	- 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Essential	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Musk	oz. 27.00	- 28.00
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.85	- 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.50	- 4.70
Petale, extra	oz. 5.25	- 5.50
Nutmeg	lb. 1.90	- 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal.	lb. 3.50	- 3.60
and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.25	- 3.35
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 2.35	- 2.40
Malaga	gal. 2.40	- 2.45
Pompeian	gal. 3.00	- 3.25
Orange, bitter	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Sweet	lb. .35	- .90
Origanum, mixture	lb. .16	- .20
Palm Lagos	lb. .35	- .40
Kernel	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. —	—
Light	gal. —	—
Russian	gal. —	—
Patchouli	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	- .55
Peanut	gal. 1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	- 1.85
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —	—
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 3.40	- 3.70
Hotchkiss	lb. 3.80	- 4.10
Western	lb. 3.30	- 3.60
Petit Grain	oz. .75	- .85
Pimenta	lb. 3.30	- 3.40
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	- 1.70
Rap Seed	gal. 1.90	- 2.00
Rhodinol	oz. —	4.00
Rhodium	oz. .30	- .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 27.50	- 28.00
Artificial	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Trieste	lb. .75	- .90
Rosin	gal. .40	- .76
Rue, pure	oz. .50	- .60
Sage	oz. —	4.00
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.60	- 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb. 14.00	- 15.00
West Indian	lb. 7.50	- 8.00
Sassafras	lb. .75	- .80
Savin	lb. 7.25	- 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb. 3.00	- 3.70
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal. 1.70	- 1.80
Spruce	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Tansy	lb. 3.25	- 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal. .40	- .50
Thyme, commercial	lb. .60	- .70
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
White	lb. 1.75	- 2.00
Whale	gal. .70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	- 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Synthetic	lb. 1.25	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 6.25	- 6.50
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb. 6.00	- 6.25
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 1.20	- 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	- .90
Iodine	lb. —	1.00
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.45	- 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb. 1.10	- 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb. —	.50
Opium (Natural)	lb. 24.00	- 30.00
Granulated	lb. 32.00	- 35.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb. 30.00	- 32.00
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb. .20	- .25
Orphol	oz. —	—
Orris, Florentine	lb. .30	- .35
Select Finger	lb. 2.40	- 2.50
Verona	lb. .20	- .25
Orthoform	oz. —	3.75
Oriol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb. Nominal	—
incl.	oz. —	.80
Oriol Bisulphite, tubes	set	—
Ovaraden	oz. —	1.10
Ovarin	oz. 5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. —	2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .30	- .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	- .70
Paraffin	lb. .16	- .20
Parafarm	oz. .14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. F.	lb. —	3.00
Parramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	—
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .50	- .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	1.00
Pellitory Root	lb. .45	- .60
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	- .33
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .30	- .35
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .35	- .40
White	lb. .40	- .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, oz.a	lb. .25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb. .45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white lb.	21	- 27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —	2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz. —	2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz. —	2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz. —	.80
Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.30	- 1.35
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 2.20	- 2.36
Photol	oz. —	4.00
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. —	10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr. —	.40
Nitrate	gr. .07	- .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr. —	10
Pink Root, true	lb. .55	- .60
Piperidine	oz. —	1.00
Piperin	oz. 1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine	10 grm. vial	3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .10	- .12
Plaster, calcined	bb. 2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bb. 4.25	- 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea. 1.80	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor, 15 gr. vials	ea. 2.00	- 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 4.00	- 4.25
Poke Berries	lb. .20	- .22
Root	lb. .16	- .20
Powdered	lb. .20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb. .60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb. .85	- .90
White	lb. .36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
White sticks	lb. 1.80	- 1.90
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.65	- 1.80
Arsenate	oz. .12	- .15
Arsenite	oz. —	.15
Benzote	oz. —	—
Bisulphite	oz. —	—
Citrate	oz. —	—
Salicylate	oz. —	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz. .85	- .86
5-oz. cans	oz. .90	- .93
1-oz. cans	oz. .95	- 1.00
Valerate	oz. —	—
Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	- .14
German	lb. .10	- .12
Raspberries, dried	lb. .60	- .65
Red Saunders	lb. .16	- .20
Rennet, powder	oz. —	.75
Resin, common	lb. .08	- .10
Good, strained, per 230 lbs.	8.00	- 8.25
Powdered	lb. .12	- .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz. —	—
Resorcin, pure white	oz. 1.00	- 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb. .20	- .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz. —	—
Rhodol (Developer) 1-lb. bottles	lb. incl.	—
1-oz.	oz. —	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	- .58
Clippings	lb. .35	- .45
Powdered	lb. .75	- 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. incl.	—
3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. —	.75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	- 1.20
Red	lb. 1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb. .55	- .60
Leaves	lb. .30	- .35
Rotten Stone	lb. .07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz. —	—
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	oz. 2.00	- 2.25

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Saccharin	oz.	—	4.00
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.75	.20
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	.40
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80
Salol	lb.	2.00	2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	1.80
Salquinine	oz.	—	1.25
Salpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	lb.	—	—
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	.55
Ground	lb.	.60	.65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.65	.75
Sanguinaria (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.80	.90
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	.60
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65
Bark	lb.	.17	.22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20
Satrapiol	oz.	—	.40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med.	oz.	—	2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	1.00
Senecio (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50
Seneca Root	lb.	.95	1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	.37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	.40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	.30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sevia, True	oz.	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) lb.	lb.	.50	.55
Silver Chloride	oz.	.73	.80
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.65	.70
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	.85
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	1.20
Sinaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	.75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45
Soup, Castile, green	lb.	.20	.22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	.22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	.45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	.25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16
Cut	lb.	.23	.28
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	.50
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) sticks	lb.	.80	.85
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	.25
Arsenate	lb.	.60	.75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	.75
Benzoate	lb.	3.75	4.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	.07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	.40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90
Ciaodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.90	3.00
Bromide	lb.	.50	.55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.025	.04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	.19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18
Granulated	lb.	.025	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	.65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18
Citrate	lb.	.60	.70
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	1.60
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.025	.03
Granular	lb.	.025	.06
Iodide (oz. 37-40)	lb.	4.25	4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	.70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.20
Nitrite	lb.	—	.90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	.15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	.14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	.17
Dried	lb.	.26	.28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	.55
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	1.60
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	.16
Liquid	lb.	.08	.10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	.05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	.12
Dry	lb.	.08	.12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 lb.	lb.	1.00	1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	.75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44
Sparteine, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	7.75
Spearmint Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	.38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	.40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	.85
Aromatic	lb.	.85	.90
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	.60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	.50
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	.58
Quill Root, white	lb.	.20	.24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	.60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	.25
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	9.00
Stovain, 1/4-oz.	doz.	—	9.00
1/2-oz.	—	—	16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50
Pressed, oza.	lb.	.38	.43
Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	.12
Bromide	lb.	.80	.90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	lb.	.40	.60
Iodide	oz.	.24	.28
Lactate	lb.	.18	.22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	.40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	2.50
Strychnine, Acetate, 3/4th oz.	oz.	2.25	2.38
Alk., pow'd, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	2.35
Glycerophosphate, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.75
Nitrate, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	2.35
Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	.50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	.60
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	.62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	1.05
Sulphonethylmeth., U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	1.35
Sulphothylol	lb.	—	2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Flowers	lb.	.09	.11
Iodide	oz.	.28	.32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	.80
Roll	lb.	.06	.07
Washed	lb.	.11	.13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	.16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.071/2	.12
Talcum powder	lb.	.06/2	.09
Purified	lb.	.16	.20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.50	4.75
Tannalbin	oz.	—	.75
Tannoform	oz.	—	.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	.90
Terebene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	—	.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.60	.65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	—	.35
Theobromine	oz.	—	2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	.26
Thymol	lb.	22.25	22.75
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	19.80	21.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	.65
With leaves	lb.	.40	.50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	.90
Toluene	lb.	—	.50
Tolypyrrin	oz.	—	1.25
Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	.50
Venice, true clopsy	lb.	4.00	4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
False	lb.	.40	.45
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	4.00
1-lb.	lb.	—	6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	9.00
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	.40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.10	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	1.25
Vanillin	oz.	.80	.87
Veratrine	oz.	—	—
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
Verdigrids, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Veronal	oz.	—	4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	.60
100s	—	—	5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	.45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	.65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	.75
Japan	lb.	.30	.35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
Whiting	lb.	.03	.05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.16
Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.25
White	lb.	—	.22
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract double distilled	gal.	—	1.25
Barrels	gal.	.90	.95
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	.100
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Xeroform	lb.	—	1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. borts.	lb.	.50	.60
Benzole	oz.	.90	1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	.25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	.95
Granulated	lb.	.30	.35
Iodide	oz.	.28	.32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	.50
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.18	.20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	.25
Phenol Sulphonate	lb.	.80	.90
Permanganate	oz.	—	.45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	.40
Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Stearate	lb.	—	.65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	.10
C. P.	lb.	.35	.40
Valerate	oz.	—	13.00
—	oz.	—	1.00

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Aug. 25 to Sept. 1—Exports for month of June

## Imports

ACIDS—	
57,525 pounds cresylic	
AGAR-AGAR—	
2,500 pounds	
ANTIPYRINE—	
200 pounds	
BARK—	
6,200 pounds, siftings.	
BEANS—	
9,800 pounds, vanilla	
15,800 pounds, vanilla	
CASEIN—	
22,100 pounds	
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—	
600 pounds	
600 pounds	
CUTTLEFISH BONES—	
7,900 pounds	
3,900 pounds	
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	
102,194 pounds, natural indigo	
146,290 pounds, mangrove bark	
169,400 pounds, gambier	
53,400 pounds, gambier	
45,000 pounds, indigo.	
DYEWOODS—	
2 tons.	
250 tons	
47 tons.	
ERGOT—	
12,270 pounds	
ESSENTIAL OIL—	
15,600 pounds	
8,900 pounds	
24,700 pounds	
12,700 pounds	
GELATIN—	
10,752 pounds	
236 pounds	
GUMS—	
94,000 pounds, arabic	
HERBS—	
3,150 pounds, sage	
3,000 pounds, sage	
500 pounds, sage	
IRON OXIDE—	
15,030 pounds	
12,995 pounds	
KOLA NUTS—	
3,600 pounds.	
LACTARENE—	
16,535 pounds	
20,937 pounds	
302,340 pounds	
LEAVES—	
28,800 pounds, senna	
750 pounds, rose	

## MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

10,100 pounds, medicine

## MERCURY—

3,675 pounds

## OILS—

23,000 pounds, castor  
2,800 pounds, lemongrass

## 6,700 pounds, orange

8,440 pounds, lemon

38,200 pounds, lemon

10,500 pounds, sesame

## POTASSIUM CARBONATE—

6,2,414 pounds

454,911 pounds

22,400 pounds

## ROOTS—

194,422 pounds, licorice

286 pounds, licorice

7,285 pounds, licorice

4,103 pounds, ginger

1,000 pounds, ginger

220 pounds, rhubarb

9,340 pounds, orris

11,750 pounds, orris

409,900 pounds, licorice

6,250 pounds, gentian

## SEED—

4,100 pounds, quince

49,250 pounds, cumin

60,900 pounds, cumin

8,451 pounds, caraway

33,850 pounds, coriander

8,020 pounds, anise

## SOAP—

124,529 pounds, castile

320,000 pounds, castile

## SPICES—

5,600 pounds, chillies

## SPONGES—

3,500 pounds.

30,200 pounds

## SUMAC—

32,000 pounds

## TALC—

40,000 pounds

100,000 pounds

## TARTAR, CRUDE—

125,895 pounds

103,740 pounds

## WAX—

140 pounds, bees

14,681 pounds, bees

35,058 pounds, bees

20,415 pounds, vegetable

44,800 pounds, vegetable

## WINE LEES—

85,008 pounds

240,692 pounds

334,043 pounds

## Exports

### ACID, SULPHURIC—

2,450 pounds, Dutch West Indies

5,929 pounds, French West Indies

5,758 pounds, Brazil

3,119 pounds, Bolivia

22 pounds, Hayti

### ALCOHOL—

40 gallons, Chile

40 gallons, Brazil

34 gallons, San Domingo

434 gallons, Hayti

### ALCIUM CARBIDE—

4,000 pounds, Virgin Islands

1,037,400 pounds, Cuba

80 pounds, British West Indies

56,000 pounds, Trinidad

### COPPER SULPHATE—

4,750 pounds, Argentina

2,250 pounds, French West Indies

13,500 pounds, Cuba

450 pounds, Trinidad

5,580 pounds, Jamaica

### DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

\$79,004, Mexico

\$40, Salvador

\$169, Panama

\$77, Nicaragua

\$390, Guatemala

\$41, Bermuda

\$1,809, Scotland

### ESSENTIAL OILS—

\$842, San Domingo

\$2,219, Cuba

\$13, Trinidad

\$5, Barbados

\$6,385, Mexico

### FLAVORING EXTRACT—

\$46, Dutch West Indies

\$31, Virgin Islands

\$3,495, Cuba

\$193, British West Indies

\$61, Trinidad

\$325, Jamaica

\$85, Barbados

\$179, Newfoundland

### MERCURY—

75 pounds, Chile

3,440 pounds, Australia

326 pounds, French Guiana

300 pounds, Ecuador

75 pounds, Chile

### PETROLEUM JELLY—

\$1,493, Mexico

\$117, French West Indies

\$12, Dutch East Indies

\$1,030, Cuba

\$134, British West Indies

\$85, Trinidad

\$286, Jamaica

\$180, Barbados

\$213, Newfoundland

\$1,493, Mexico

## MARKET BREVITIES

Some manufacturing chemists are said to be working day and night on Government orders.

Imports of chemicals, drugs and dyes into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30 were valued at \$127,770,000, against \$109,123,000 in the previous fiscal year and \$88,039,000 two years ago.

The U. S. Chemical Exchange, 59 Pearl Street, has opened a branch office in the Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia. Direct wires will be operated between the New York office and the Philadelphia branch.

The United Oil & Chemical Corporation, oils, greases, chemicals, etc., has been formed under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Incorporators F. A. Armstrong, C. M. Egner, W. S. Randall, Wilmington, Del.

Delta Chemical Company of Manhattan, chemicals, dyes, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State

with 100 shares common stock of no par value, active capital, \$5,000; H. Wilkinson, M. Thyvaert, C. Gander, 181 East 75th St.

Merck, Darmstadt, is making a preserving tablet, which is sold under the name of "Gedropan," for adding to fruit and fruit-juices to keep them from going bad, as sugar is not obtainable for preservation purposes, according to a foreign trade paper.

The Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works at Raleigh, N. C., has invested \$100,000 in a plant at Marysville, Utah, for the primary treatment of alunite from the mines of Utah from which potash is being extracted by the Cameron process.

Mica mine developments are planned by the India Mica Company of Chattanooga, Tenn. This is a new corporation which has been chartered with \$25,000 capital. This company will develop 280 acres of mica land in Randolph County, Alabama. Harry H. Wand, president; W. G. Oehming, secretary-treasurer.

**NEW INCORPORATIONS**

F. L. Childs & Co., Inc., Manhattan, active capital \$10,000. To deal in chemicals and dyestuffs. H. G. Goodwin, C. C. Nave, F. L. Childs, 1 Lexington ave., New York City.

Reed-Levy Drug Company, Ripley, Tenn., capital \$5,000. Incorporators, J. L. Levy, S. F. Farmer, T. E. Reed, Jr., L. L. Goodwin.

Staier Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$50,000. To make and deal in chemicals of all kinds. H. Staier and J. C. Staier, both of New York, and F. W. Miller, of Newark, N. J.

Turbeville Drug Store, Turbeville, S. C., capital \$1,500. General drugs. Incorporators: W. J. Turbeville, D. E. Turbeville, I. W. Pittman and M. J. Morris.

Pauley Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., capital \$50,000. To conduct a general drug business. J. A. Wilkerson, D. P. Pauley and Alfred Pauley.

Delta Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. To manufacture chemicals, dyestuffs, explosives and coal products. H. Wilkison, M. Thyvaert, C. Gardner, 181 East 75th street, New York.

United Ohio and Chemical Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. To deal in and with oils, greases, tars, chemicals, etc. F. A. Armstrong, C. M. Egner, W. S. Randall, Wilmington, Del.

Western Alkali Refining Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$2,000,000. To make alkali and chemicals. C. R. Mudge, C. D. Hopkins, and A. M. Gorman, Wilmington.

Riverside Adhesive Products, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Make adhesive substances, chemicals, pastes, paints, and enamels. H. W. Westerberg, I. E. & I. M. Ekelheimer, 528 Riverside Drive.

Horyzon Co., East Orange, N. J., capital \$125,000. To deal in dyes. S. Gross, S. Katz, and M. Strauss, all of Newark, N. J.

Crescent Chemical Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., capital \$20,000. To make and sell dyes, etc. J. F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlin, and A. W. Button.

Tenerb Medicine Company, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To deal in drugs. A. B. Champlin, A. S. Morgan, H. A. McGuinness.

Perfenol Co., Elizabeth, N. J., capital \$50,000. To manufacture synthetic products. H. F. Ratigan, K. C. Fitz Simmons, R. T. Green, all of Paterson, N. J.

**QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS**

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid.....	19	25
do preferred .....	52	57
Barrett Company .....	105	107
do preferred .....	106½	109
By-Products Coke .....	154	158
Casein Co. of America .....	37	42
Davison Chemical.....	36	39
Dow Chemical .....	240	
do preferred .....	98	100
Electro Bleaching.....	140	250
Federal Chemical.....	93	95
do preferred .....	101	104
Freeport, Texas, New .....	48	52
General Chemical .....	215	215
do preferred .....	119	110½
Grasselli Chemical.....	210	230
Hooker Electro Chemical.....	80	90
do preferred .....	80	86
Kentucky Solvay.....	215	240
Merrimac Chemical.....	84	87
Michigan Limestone & Chemical.....	15	20
do preferred .....	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.....	55	60
Mutual Chemical.....	150	
Niagara Alkali preferred.....	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.....	94½	96
Rollins Chemical .....	58	60
do preferred .....	98	102
Semet Solvay Co. ....	227	235
do rights .....	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	135	
Solvay Process .....	300	320
Standard Chemical .....	93	100

**Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.**

(Established 1837)

**HEAVY CHEMICALS  
INTERMEDIATES  
ANILINE DYES  
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS**

61 Broadway, New York      Phone: 7012 Rector  
Boston      Chicago      Cleveland      Seattle      San Francisco

**Want Ads**

**RATE**—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5¢ each.

**PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10¢ if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS  
No. 3 Park Place      New York

**DRUG MEN WANTED**

We wish to add two or three desirable men to our Advertising staff. Men of say 35-40 years, good salesmen, who are familiar with the drug lines of merchandise and drug trade conditions.

These are desirable, growing positions for reliable men who are qualified for such work, previous advertising experience is helpful but not essential. Applicants should write full details, experience, circumstances, etc., also state if can come here for interview.

We also have openings for one or two capable office men with drug trade experience. Refer to this advertisement.

Address D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers  
3 Park Place, New York.

**FOR SALE:** 10 ozs. Liquid Guaiacol (P. & W.).  
11 ozs. Guaiacol Carbonate (Squibb).  
1 Ryder Beam Prescription Scale, in fine condition.  
Address, GRACE & BODINSON DRUG CO., Baker, Oregon.

**DRUG LINE WANTED**

Drug Chemical or Specialty Line wanted by successful salesman now in New York. Address BOX 241 c/o Drug & Chemical Markets

**FOR SALE:** Drug Store in exclusive location. Sole drug privilege, New Jersey town 10 miles from New York City. Sales \$23,000 yearly. To cash buyer \$10,000. Act quickly. Address BOX 242 c/o Drug & Chemical Markets

**EMPLOYEES FURNISHED.** Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

**SULPHURIC ACID****ALL CONCENTRATIONS****60°---66°---98%---OLEUM****MURIATIC - NITRIC - MIXED****GLAUBERS SALT - SAL SODA****STANDARD CHEMICALS & METALS CORPORATION**

46 Cedar Street

New York

**S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc.**

217 Mercer Street, New York City

Beta Naphtol Benzoate A. M. A. Benzoic Acid techn. &amp; U. S. P.

Salicylic Acid techn. &amp; U. S. P. Benzaldehyde

Benzoyl Chloride for prompt and future

Phone Syring 8575-6

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1917]

### U. S. TAKES OVER NITRATE PROCESS

#### Government Accepts Liberal Offer of the General Chemical Company for Use of Its Ammonia Process —Nitrogen Products Co. Also Offers Its Process.

It has been decided by the War Department to adopt the recommendation of the Nitrate Supply Committee that the General Chemical Company's process for making synthetic ammonia be used, instead of attempting large water-power installations to obtain nitrate from the air.

The General Chemical Company's process has had trial upon a sufficient scale to demonstrate its practicability and to indicate as most probable its ability to produce ammonia at a very favorable price. In fact, in the search of the Nitrate Supply Committee for the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products that would be of use in the manufacture of munitions and in the manufacture of fertilizers, this process appeared to give more promise of affording relief from dependence upon foreign nitrates for the defense of the country and more promise of a reduction in the cost of the nitrogenous constituent of fertilizer than others.

The process is one which can be put into operation in much less time than would be required to develop such a large water-power as would be needed for other prominent processes available. This process gives as its primary product ammonia which may be used directly as a constituent of fertilizer or which can be converted into ammonium sulphate or ammonium phosphate in the same manner as ammonia from any other source may be so converted.

The cost of ammonia is expected to be quite low by this process, and will not be increased when the ammonia is used for munitions manufacture by any payments whatever for the rights to the processes, a satisfactory agreement to this effect having been made with the General Chemical Company. That same agreement provides that in so far as the General Chemical Company's processes shall be used in the manufacture of products for fertilizers a royalty of \$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds of fixed nitrogen in any form shall be paid. This extremely liberal arrangement will add but a very small amount to the cost of producing the nitrogenous production of the fertilizer, amounting to a charge of something less than 25c per ton of the usual mixed fertilizer.

It is planned to make a similar agreement with the Nitrogen Products Company for the use by the Government of that company's processes. There thus appears at this time to be no necessity for the President to exercise the rights granted by the act for the acquisition of necessary processes by condemnation, all that it has been considered necessary to use having been freely granted upon liberal terms.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is proceeding as energetically as possible with the work entrusted to it, has made arrangements for taking over orders at cost, which the General Chemical Company had placed for apparatus for a considerable size plant for their own use, and thus gains considerable headway upon much of the apparatus as well as favorable prices.

#### HELD FOR SELLING NARCOTICS

Two important arrests have been made as a result of the campaign which the Revenue officers are conducting against distributors of narcotic drugs in New York City. The men arrested are Thomas Cassio of 329 East 106th Street and Frank Sciortino of 444 East 13th Street.

Cassio was arrested August 18th after having sold  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of heroin to an agent of the revenue department for \$3. He was held for examination before United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Hitchcock under \$5,000 bond. Six days later he was again arrested for unlawfully selling drugs on the evidence of another revenue officer, the latter having purchased  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of heroin, the price this time being \$6 which he paid to Cassio in marked bills. When arraigned for the second offense, Cassio was placed under an additional bond of \$10,000.

On August 29th federal agents arrested Frank Sciortino for having sold three  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce vials of heroin and one of cocaine to an officer of the revenue department. The price in this case was \$28. A search of Sciortino's rooms

in East 13th Street revealed evidence which directed the officers to the fifth floor of 220 East 5th Street, New York. Here a storeroom for smuggled drugs was discovered in which were found 53  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce vials of heroin. Sciortino confessed to the ownership of the drugs and was held under \$5,000 bond for examination before Commissioner Hitchcock.

Colonel Nutt, the initiator of the present campaign against illicit drug sellers, expressed the opinion that Cassio and Sciortino received their supply of drugs from peddlers, who in turn, have smuggled the goods into the country across the Canadian or Mexican borders. Because of prohibitive prices, this type of drug peddler is unable to buy from the physician lawbreaker while the Harrison Law prevents manufacturers or jobbers from selling him without a federal narcotic order. The only course open is to smuggle the drugs in or buy supplies which have been stolen.

#### DYES FOR GOVERNMENT USE

Bids were opened in Washington on Thursday, August 30th, for 40,000 pounds each of chrome green and Chinese blue for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There were 22 bids submitted, ten for the chrome green and twelve for the Chinese blue. The prices bid for the green ranged from 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 60c per pound, while the bids for the blue were 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound the lowest and \$1.80 the top price.

These bids are considered a complete refutation of the arguments of German makers that satisfactory aniline colors cannot be made in this country. This also bears out the statement of Director J. E. Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, that the prices of the American products will be found satisfactory. Some of the firms bidding, with prices are:

Chrome Green.	
John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Fred L. Lavanburg Co., New York City	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Morris Herrmann & Co., New York City	44
Bianey & Smith, New York City	50
Chinese Blue.	
A. Wilhelm Co., Reading, Pa.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Sherwin-Williams Co., Chicago, Ill.	64
H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York City	70
Fred L. Lavanburg Co., New York City	70
Bianey & Smith, New York City	89

All bidders were required to submit a two pound sample of the product which they expected to furnish. These samples are to be given thorough laboratory tests and must in every case be equal in shade and quality to the samples sent out by the bureau. The company which offers the best grade product for the lowest price is to get the contract. Deliveries are to be made in four equal lots of 10,000 pounds each.

The plant of the T. W. Ready Capsule Company of Niles, Michigan, was completely destroyed by fire August 24th. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 of which \$18,000 is secured by insurance. The company has other plants at South Bend, Ind., and Chicago. It is not expected that the Niles plant will be rebuilt.

Among the drug and chemical companies that closed for three days, from Friday night to Tuesday morning were Dodge & Olcott Company, Fritzsche Bros., Arthur A. Stilwell & Co., Heine & Co., A. Chris & Co., Elson & Brewer, Inc., C. G. Euler, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., J. Manheimer, Jas. B. Horner, Inc., Geo. Lueders & Co., Hymes Bros. Company, W. J. Bush & Co., Rockhill & Vistor, Thurston & Braidich, P. E. Anderson & Co., Inc., Rour Bertrand Fils, Ungerer & Co., O. A. Brown & Co., Inc., R. Hillier's Son Company.

There is a scarcity of toluol for making high explosives and the chemical committee of the Council of National Defense is taking steps to have the gas supply of large cities stripped of this by-product. This will change the nature of gas to some extent, but it will be treated in other ways to maintain a satisfactory illuminating standard. Gas consumers in cities will have to become accustomed to a different kind of gas. Toluol is used in making trinitrotoluol, one of the most valuable high explosives. It is also the basis of many important dyestuffs.

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